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(54) **METHODS AND APPARATUS TO IDENTIFY MEDIA BASED ON WATERMARKS ACROSS DIFFERENT AUDIO STREAMS AND/OR DIFFERENT WATERMARKING TECHNIQUES**

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC ... *H04N 21/4394* (2013.01); *H04N 21/44008* (2013.01); *H04N 21/44236* (2013.01); *H04N 21/83* (2013.01); *G10L 19/018* (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Methods and apparatus to identify media based on watermarks across different audio streams and/or different watermarking techniques are disclosed. Example apparatus disclosed herein include a watermark detector to detect a first watermark embedded in a first audio stream, the first watermark including a first source identifier and a first timing identifier, and detect a second watermark embedded in a second audio stream, the second watermark including a second source identifier and a second timing identifier. The disclosed example apparatus also include a controller to

(Continued)

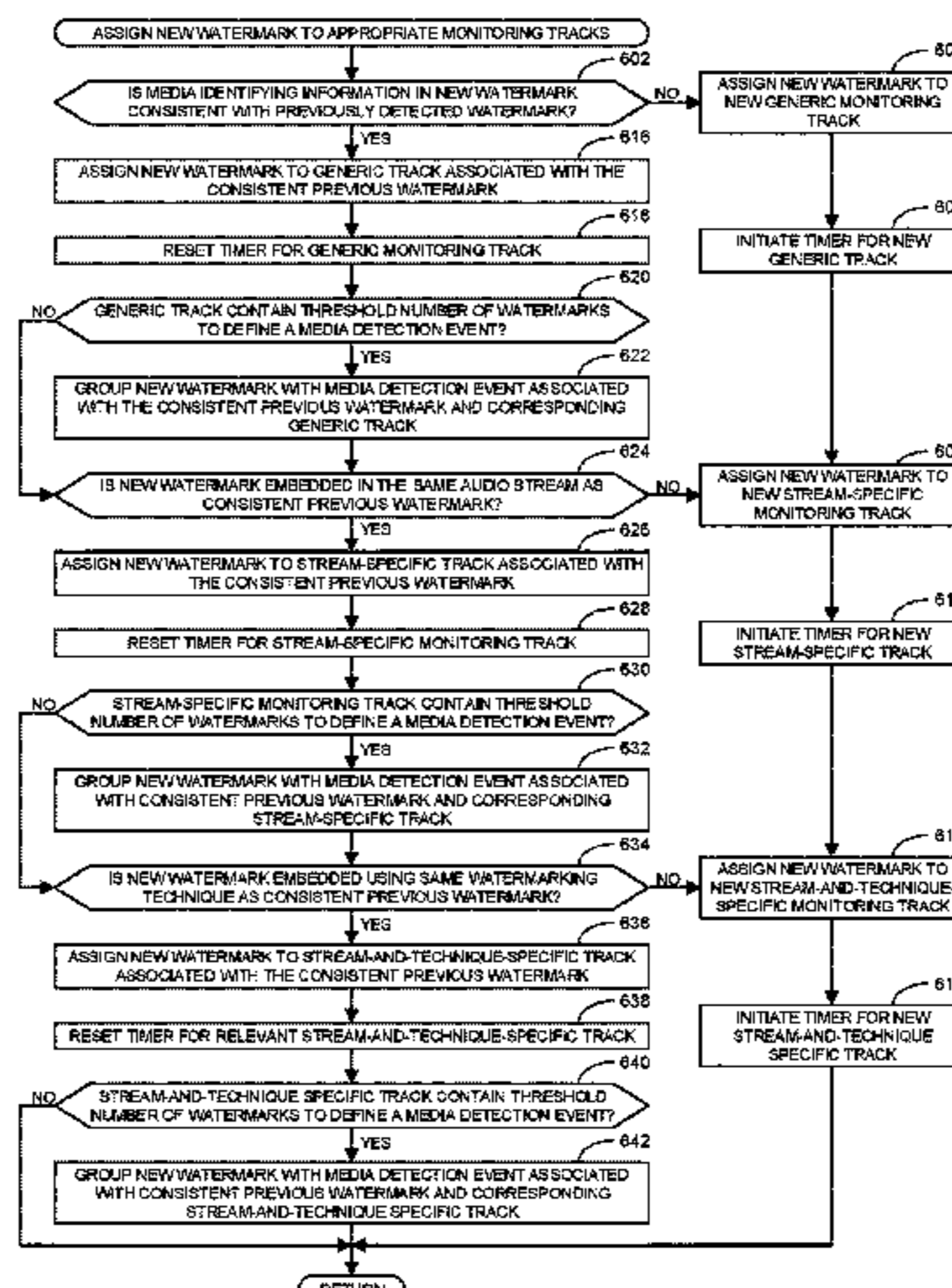
Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 15/994,383, filed on May 31, 2018, now Pat. No. 10,694,243.

(51) **Int. Cl.**

H04H 60/32 (2008.01)
H04N 21/439 (2011.01)

(Continued)



associate the first and second watermarks with a media detection event when both (1) the first and second source identifiers match and (2) the first and second timing identifiers are chronologically congruent. The disclosed example apparatus further include a transmitter to transmit the media detection event to a data collection facility.

28 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets

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(58) **Field of Classification Search**

USPC 725/18, 9, 19, 61, 32
 See application file for complete search history.

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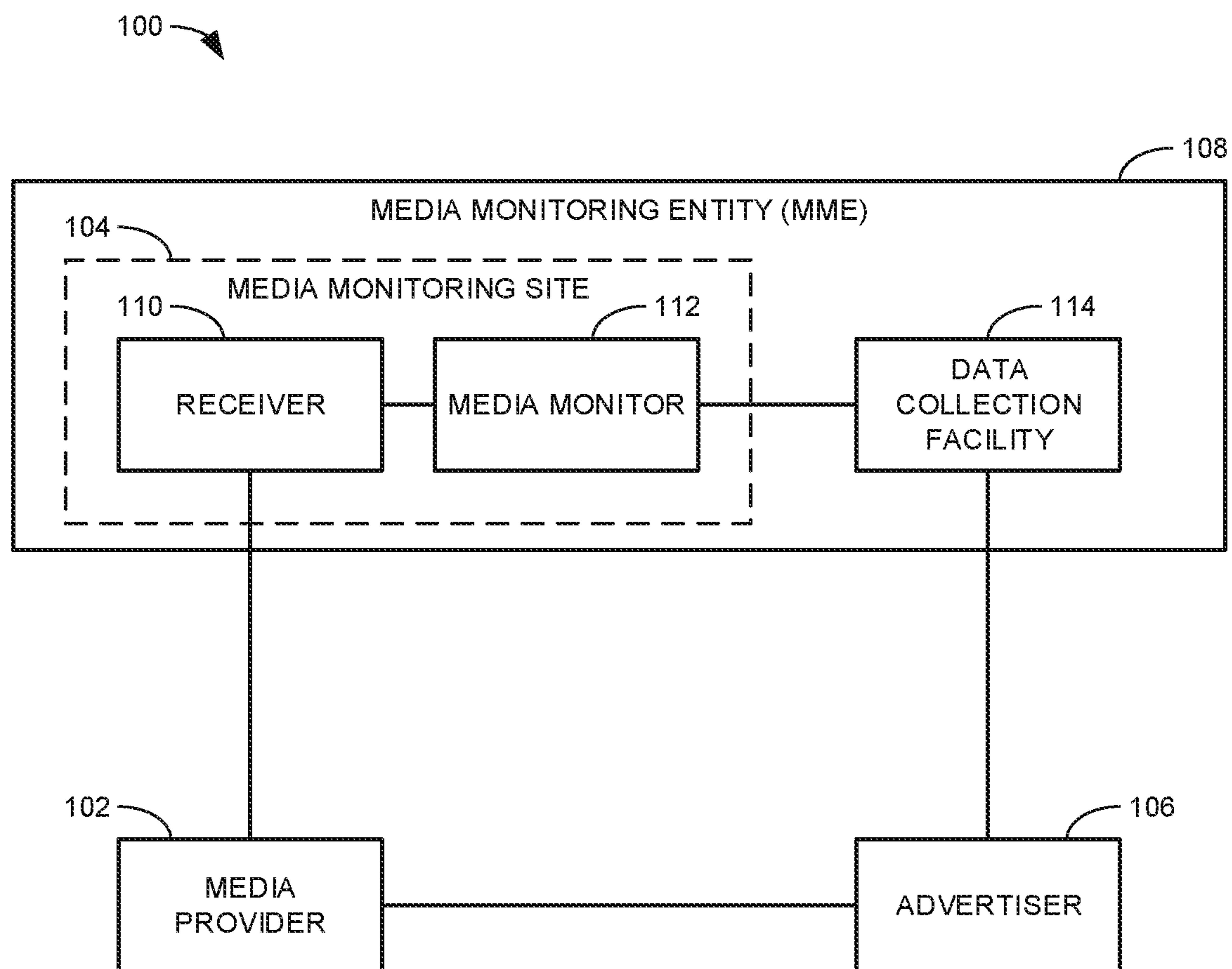


FIG. 1

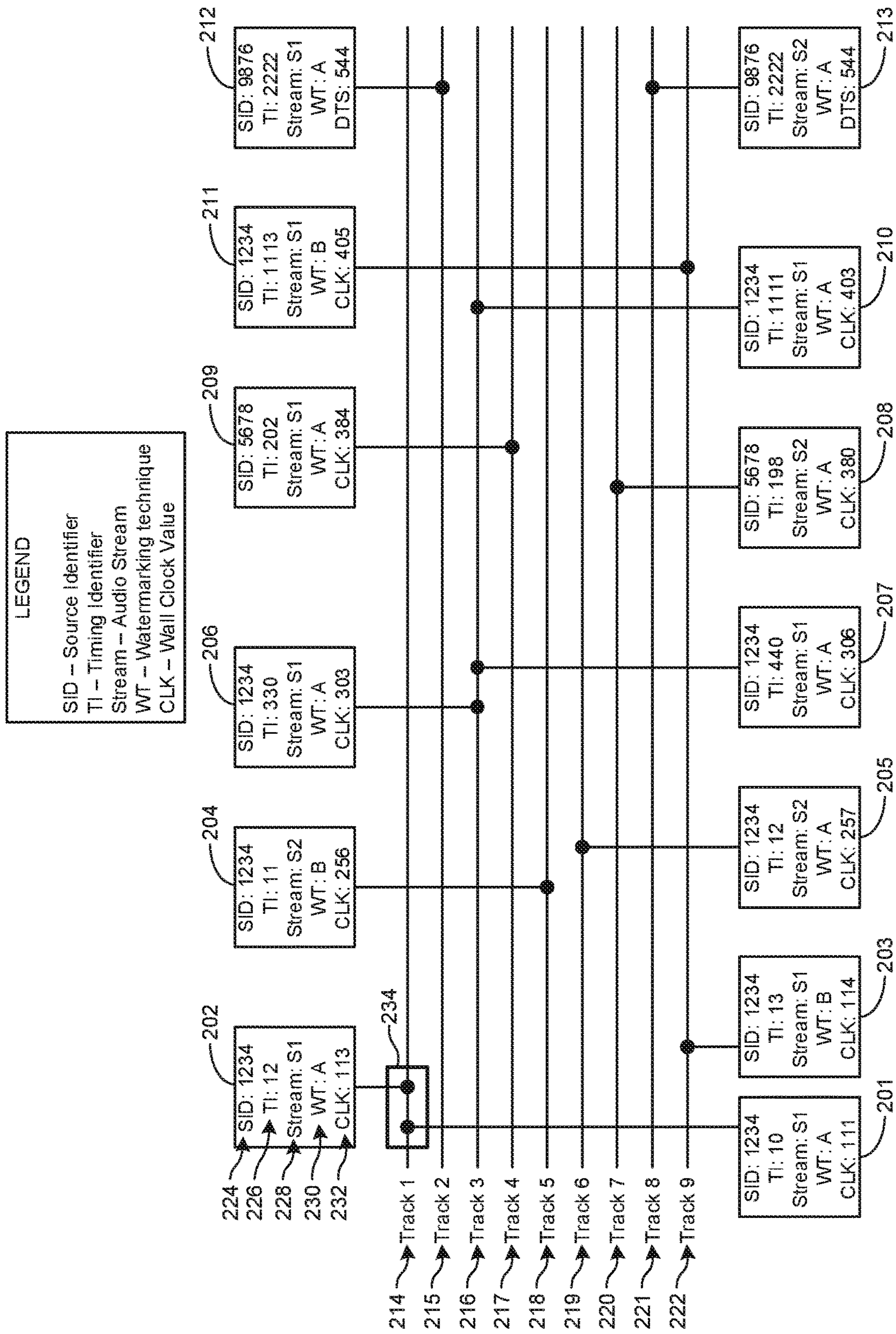


FIG. 2

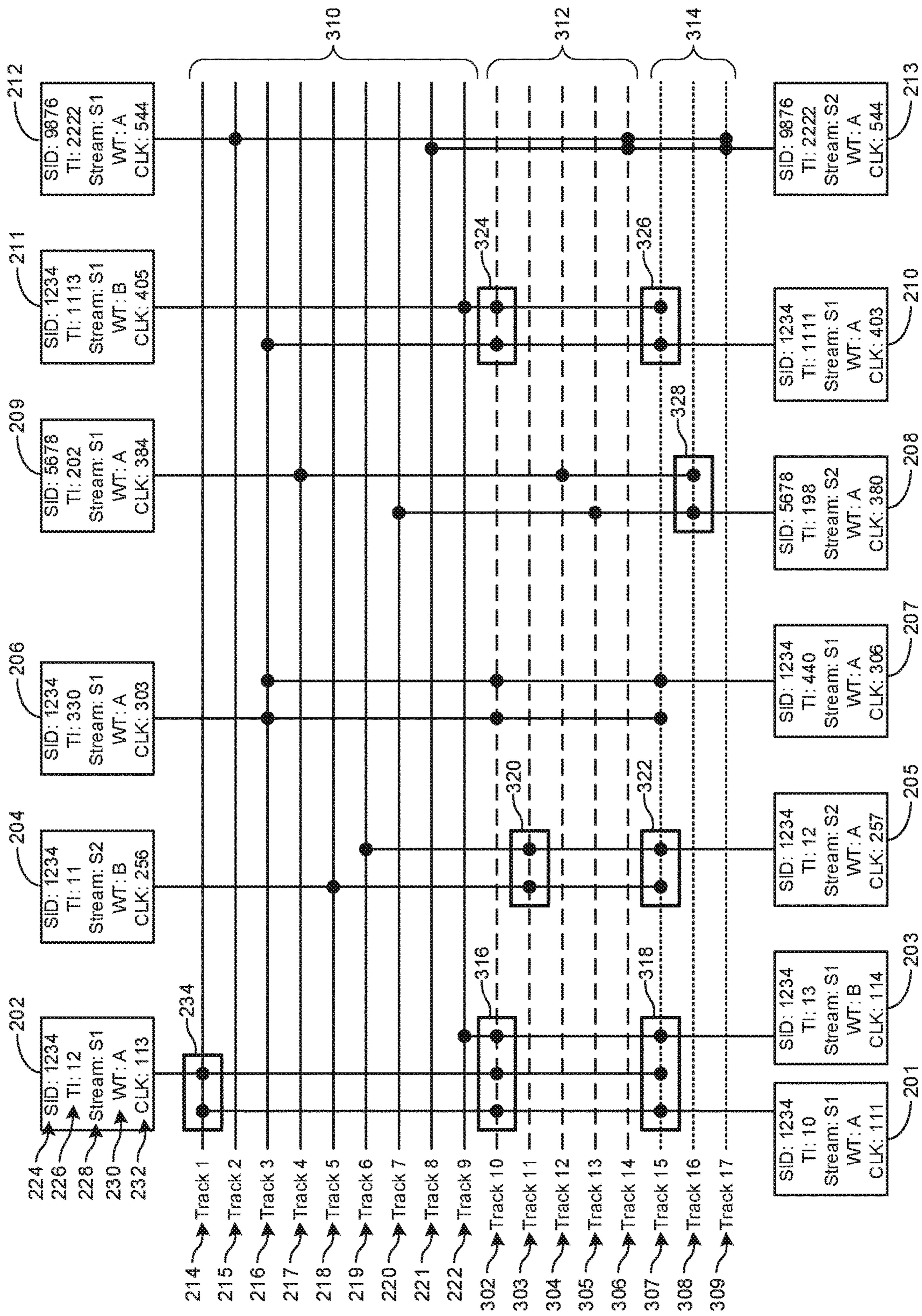


FIG. 3

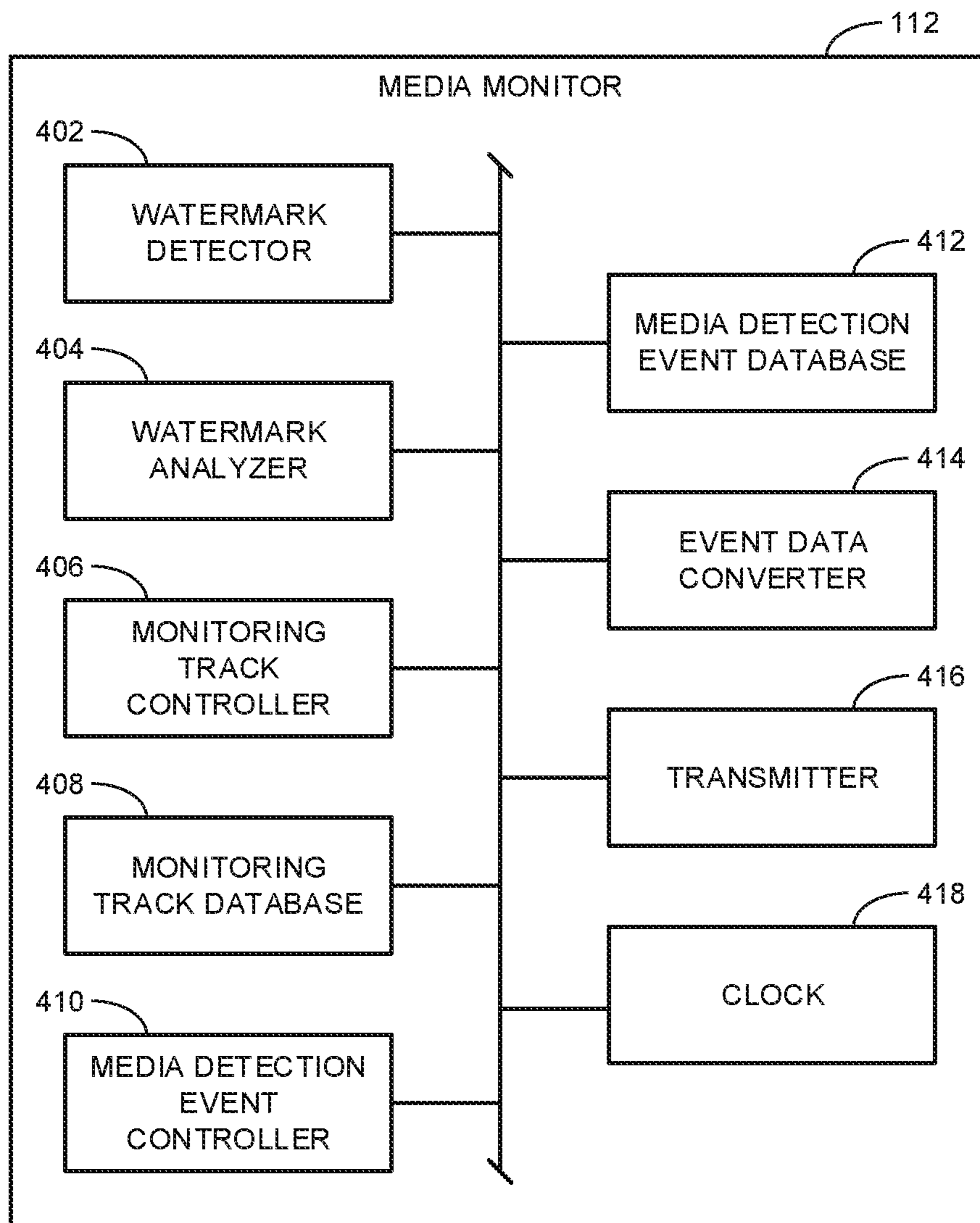


FIG. 4

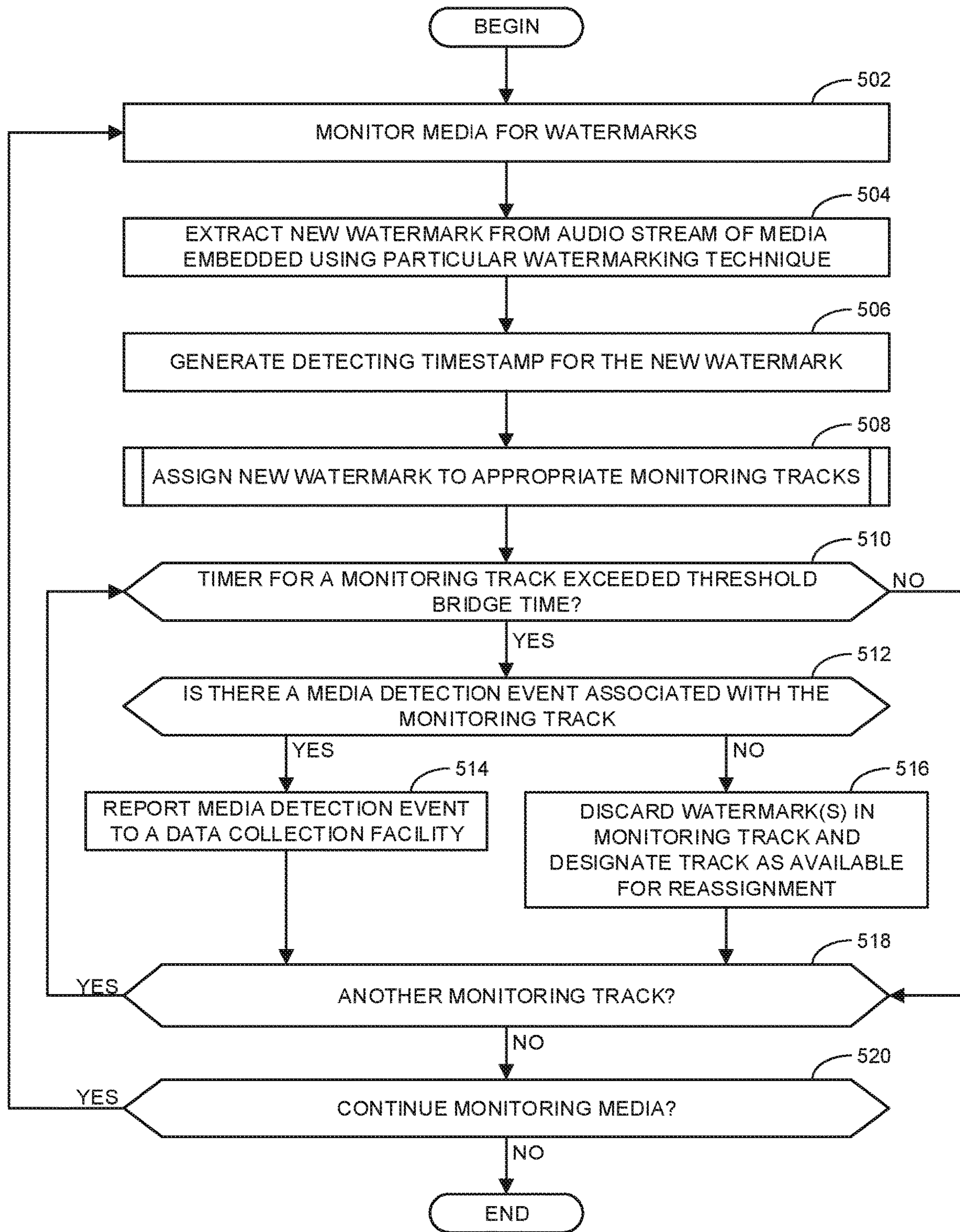


FIG. 5

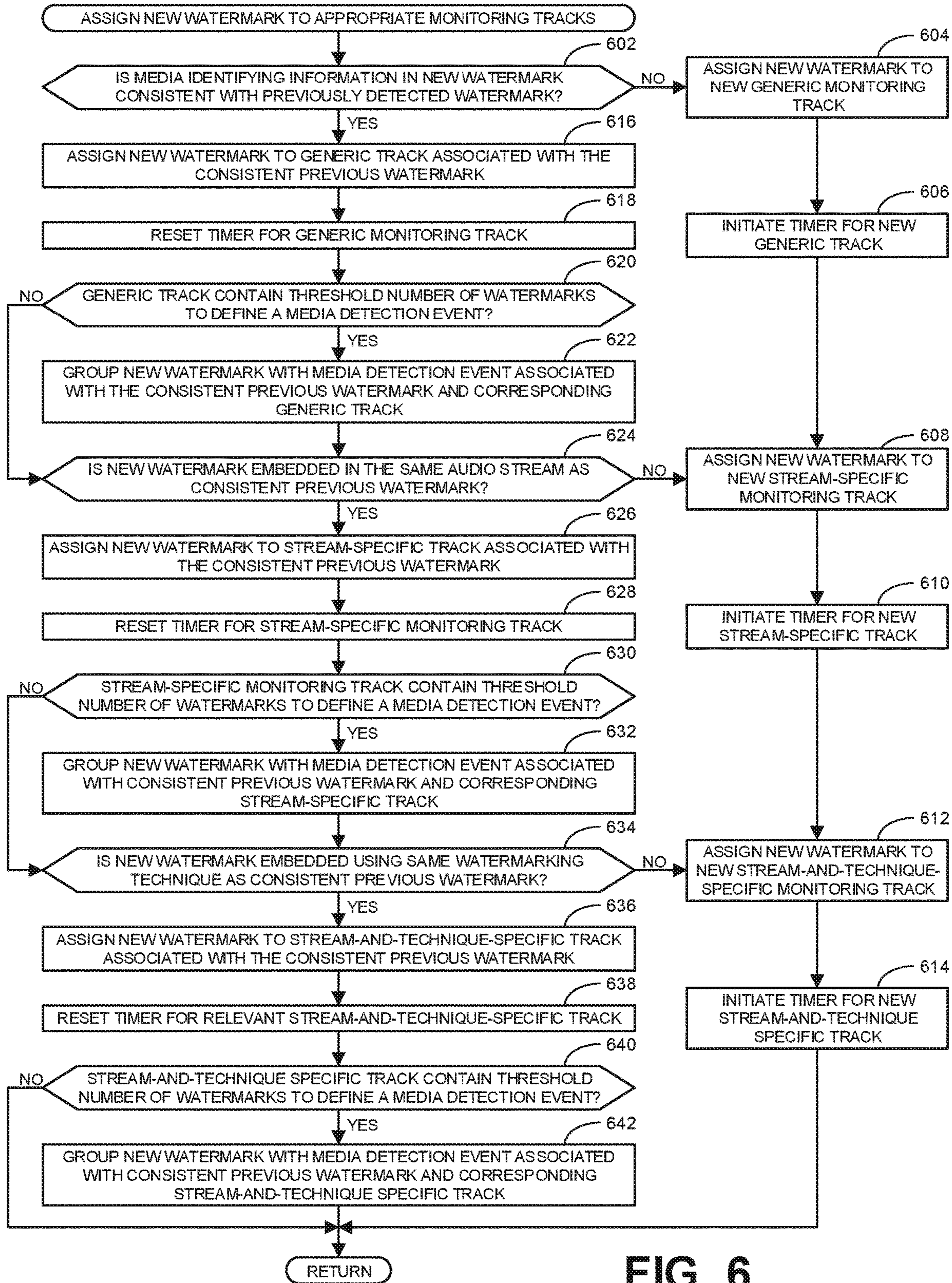


FIG. 6

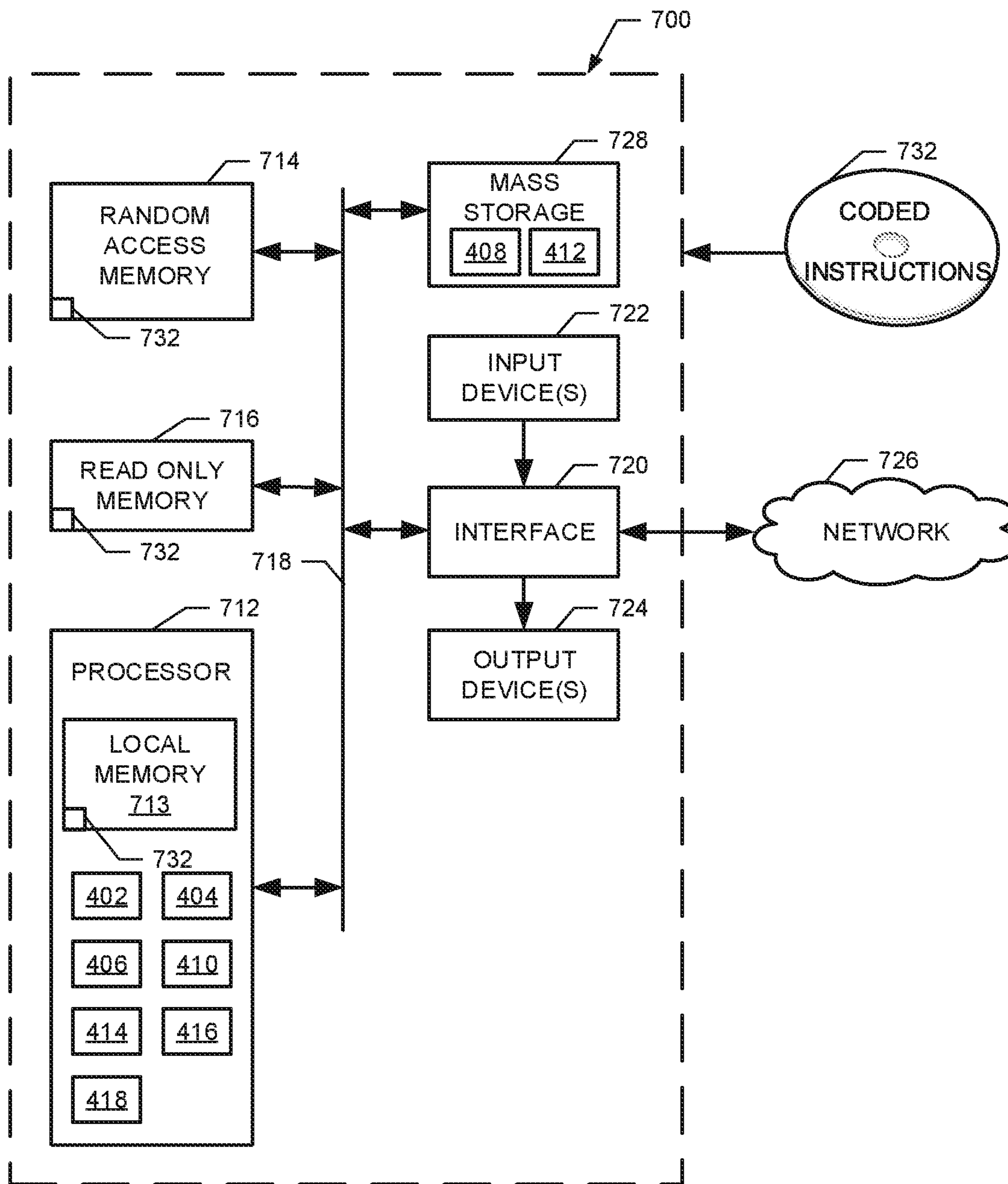


FIG. 7

1

**METHODS AND APPARATUS TO IDENTIFY
MEDIA BASED ON WATERMARKS ACROSS
DIFFERENT AUDIO STREAMS AND/OR
DIFFERENT WATERMARKING
TECHNIQUES**

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This patent arises from a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/994,383 (now U.S. Pat. No. 10,694,243), which was filed on May 31, 2018, and which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

FIELD OF THE DISCLOSURE

This disclosure relates generally to watermarking technology, and, more particularly, to methods and apparatus to identify media based on watermarks across different audio streams and/or different watermarking techniques.

BACKGROUND

Digital watermarking is a technical field that uses sophisticated techniques to embed data in media (e.g., audio, video, and/or image data) in a manner that is substantially imperceptible to humans but that can be detected and/or extracted at a later point in time such as when the media is subsequently accessed or presented. One common purpose for watermarking is to enable the automatic detection of media as it is broadcast, aired, streamed, or otherwise provided to audience members accessing the media. In particular, watermarks including media identifying information to enable a media monitoring entity to track what media is provided by a media provider may be embedded in the media. Watermarks may be used to identify the content produced by the media provider and/or to identify advertisements presented along with the media provider generated content.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 illustrates an example environment in which teachings disclosed herein may be implemented.

FIG. 2 illustrates an example manner in which the media monitor of FIG. 1 assigns a series of watermarks detected over time to different monitoring tracks.

FIG. 3 illustrates an example manner in which the media monitor of FIG. 1 assigns each of the watermarks of FIG. 2 to multiple different monitoring tracks.

FIG. 4 is a block diagram illustrating an example implementation of the example media monitor of FIG. 1.

FIGS. 5 and 6 are flowcharts representative of machine readable instructions that may be executed to implement the example media monitor of FIGS. 1 and/or 4.

FIG. 7 is a block diagram of an example processing platform structured to execute the instructions of FIGS. 5 and 6 to implement the example media monitor of FIGS. 1 and/or 4.

In general, the same reference numbers will be used throughout the drawing(s) and accompanying written description to refer to the same or like parts.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

FIG. 1 is an example environment 100 in which teachings disclosed herein may be implemented. The environment 100 of FIG. 1 includes one or more media provider(s) 102 that

2

provide media (e.g., television programming, on-demand media, Internet-based streaming media, advertisements, music, etc.) to one or more media monitoring sites 104. Often, the media provided by the media provider 102 includes content created by the media provider 102 as well as advertisements created by one or more advertiser(s) 106.

As shown in the illustrated example, the media monitoring site 104 is associated with and/or managed by a media monitoring entity (MME) 108, such as The Nielsen Company (US), LLC, to monitor and/or track media provided by the media provider 102.

In some examples, the media monitoring site 104 includes a receiver 110 (e.g., set-top boxes or the like) that receives media from the media provider 102 and transmits the media to a media monitor 112 for processing. In the illustrated example, the receiver 110 is tuned to a known (e.g., designated by the MME 108) channel or station associated with the media provider 102. By designating the station or channel in this manner, the MME 108 can monitor what media is aired on the designating station or channel at any particular point in time. In some examples, media monitoring is implemented to track and/or verify when content produced by the media provider 102 is actually aired. Additionally or alternatively, media monitoring is implemented to track and/or verify when advertisements created by advertisers 106 have been aired on the designated station or channel.

In some examples, the media monitoring site 104 includes multiple receivers 110 tuned to different channels (associated with the same and/or different media provider(s) 102). In some such examples, each receiver may also have a corresponding media monitor 112. In other examples, a single media monitor 112 may collect and/or process the data from more than one receiver 110. Further, in some examples, there may be multiple media monitoring sites each with one or more receivers 110 and/or one or more media monitors 112. More particularly, in some examples, the MME 108 may establish remote media monitoring sites at different geographic locations corresponding to regions where affiliated stations broadcast media for the region (e.g., local television programming, local radio programming, etc.). For purposes of clarity and simplicity, in the illustrated example, only one media monitoring site 104 is shown containing only one receiver 110 tuned to a particular station or channel associated with one media provider 102.

In the illustrated example, the media monitor 112 processes the media received by the receiver 110 to generate media monitoring data that is subsequently transmitted to a central data collection facility 114 associated with the MME 108. In some examples, the media monitoring data is generated based on watermarks embedded in the media.

Watermarking refers to techniques used to identify media such as television broadcasts, radio broadcasts, advertisements (television and/or radio), downloaded media, streaming media, prepackaged media, etc. Existing watermarking techniques identify media by embedding codes (e.g., a watermark), such as media identifying information and/or an identifier that may be mapped to media identifying information, into an audio and/or video component having a signal characteristic sufficient to hide the watermark. As used herein, the terms “code” or “watermark” are used interchangeably and are defined to mean any identification information (e.g., an identifier) that may be transmitted with, inserted and/or embedded in the audio or video of media (e.g., a program or advertisement) for the purpose of identifying the media or for another purpose such as tuning (e.g., a packet identifying header). As used herein “media” refers

to audio and/or visual (still or moving) content and/or advertisements delivered in any suitable manner (e.g., broadcast, streaming, on-demand, etc.). To identify watermarked media, the watermark(s) are extracted and compared to reference watermarks and/or other metadata that are mapped to media identifying information.

In many instances, a watermark includes both a source identifier (SID) and a timing identifier (collectively referred to herein as media identifying information) to uniquely identify the media in which the watermark is embedded. The SID, as its name implies, identifies the source of the media. For example, the SID may identify a particular media provider **102**, a particular station or channel provided by the media provider **102**, a particular streaming service associated with the media provider **102**, and/or a particular advertiser **106**. More particularly, in some examples, the SID may identify a particular watermark encoder provided by the MME **108** to the corresponding media provider **102** or advertiser **106**. The MME **108** maintains a database of all SIDs at the data collection facility **114** so that each time a watermark with a particular SID is reported to the data collection facility **114**, the MME **108** can look up the SID to identify the associated source of media (e.g., media provider **102**, advertiser **106**, particular encoder, etc.).

The SID by itself may be insufficient to uniquely identify media because multiple different media items may be encoded with watermarks using the same SID. Accordingly, watermarks also include a timing identifier. In some examples, the timing identifier is a timestamp that indicates the particular time when the watermark was embedded into the media. For purposes of explanation and clarity, a timestamp corresponding to the time when a watermark is encoded into media is referred to herein as an “encoding timestamp.” This is in contrast to a timestamp generated by the media monitor **112** when a watermark is detected and/or extracted from the media. A timestamp generated at the time a watermark is detected is referred to herein as a “detecting timestamp.” Encoding timestamps are often used in watermarks encoded into media content produced by media providers **102** at the time of airing of the media. In this manner, the encoding timestamp serves to indicate the actual time when the corresponding media was aired.

In other examples, the timing identifier may be a unique value known as a time-in-content (TIC) number that corresponds to a particular time within the media into which the associated watermark is encoded. Different TIC numbers may be designated for different times within the media spaced at periodic intervals (e.g., every second, every two seconds, etc.). Thus, while TIC numbers do not indicate the actual time of encoding (as with an encoding timestamp), they may still indicate a sense of time relative to one another. Furthermore, different TIC numbers are used for each different media item encoded using the same SID such that, when a watermark is detected, the particular media item containing the watermark and the time within the media item can be determined by looking up the SID and associated TIC number. TIC numbers are often used in advertisements because the time of airing is typically not as important as for media content created by media providers because advertisements are usually aired multiple times over the course of an advertising campaign. While encoding timestamps and TIC numbers provide slightly different information, examples disclosed herein may be implemented using watermarks including timing identifiers that are either encoding timestamps or TIC numbers.

Typically, watermarks are encoded into media in a manner that is imperceptible to humans. There are multiple different

watermarking techniques that may be implemented to achieve this result. However, to reduce the likelihood that a human will perceive a watermark, most watermarking techniques encode a watermark over a period of time within the media. This limits the frequency at which watermarks may be embedded in media. For example, encoding audio watermarks at a frequency significantly greater than approximately once every two seconds is likely to produce an audible sound that may be perceived by humans.

While a watermark every two seconds may be adequate to identify relatively long media items, this frequency may be insufficient for relatively short media items. One reason for this arises from the technical complexity in identifying watermarks. While the technical field of watermarking used for monitor media is relatively robust and capable of accurately identifying media, it is still possible that the media monitor **112** fails to detect a watermark that was embedded in the media (a false negative). Furthermore, it is not uncommon for a media monitor **112** to incorrectly detect a watermark in media when no such watermark was encoded (a false positive) based on the content of the media itself and/or noise in the media signal. False positives produce extra data that has no value (because it has no meaning) that poses processing burdens on the devices processing the data as well as increasing bandwidth requirements at the data collection facility **114** to receive data associated with the false positives.

One approach to overcoming the limitations of this technology is to identify media based on the detection of a group of at least two watermarks. That is, in some examples, a single watermark is not considered to be a reliable means to identify media unless it is authenticated or validated by at least one additional watermark with consistent media identifying information as the first watermark. A group of watermarks that is sufficient to reliably identify media is referred to herein as a media detection event. In some examples, a media detection event may be based on a group of two watermarks. In other examples, a media detection event may be limited to a threshold number of watermarks that is greater than two.

While defining media detection events to include at least two watermarks may reduce the impact of false positive detection of watermarks, this approach increases the time needed to reliably collect watermarks indicative of media. Furthermore, false negatives increase this time even further. For example, if watermarks are embedded at five second increments within media, a minimum of ten seconds is needed to establish a media detection event. However, some advertisements are less than ten seconds long such that these advertisements would never be detected. Even if the watermarks were embedded at the effective limit of two-seconds apart to provide sufficient time to adequately conceal the watermark from a human, there is still a need for at least four seconds of media to generate a media detection event, and possibly more if one or more of the watermarks are not detected (a false negative).

Not any two or more watermarks are grouped together to define a media detection event. In some examples, for two watermarks to be grouped together as reliably authenticated one another depends upon both watermarks having consistent media identifying information (SID and timing identifier). As used herein, media identifying information from two watermarks is consistent when the SIDs of the watermarks are the same and the timing identifiers (e.g., encoding timestamp or TIC number) of the watermarks are chronologically congruent relative to a time of capture of the associated watermarks (indicated by corresponding detect-

ing timestamps). For convenience of explanation, watermarks with consistent media identifying information are referred to herein as consistent watermarks.

In some examples, the media monitor **112** will generate a detecting timestamp by capturing a wall-clock value at the time the watermark is detected. As explained above, this detecting timestamp generated by the media monitor **112** is distinct from the encoding timestamps corresponding to the timing identifiers in some watermarks. Whereas an encoding timestamp indicates the time when the watermark was encoded by the media provider **102** and/or the advertiser **106**, the detecting timestamp indicates the time that the media monitor **112** detected the watermark. Thus, in some examples, timing identifiers (either encoding timestamps or TIC numbers) are chronologically congruent when they are detected in the same chronological order as the detecting timestamps generated by media monitor **112**. For example, if the detecting timestamp generated by the media monitor **112** in response to detecting a first watermark is three seconds before the detecting timestamp generated in response to detecting a second watermark, the timing identifiers for the first and second watermarks may be chronologically congruent if the timing identifier for the second watermark indicates a later time than the timing identifier for the first watermark.

In some examples, chronological congruency includes not only chronological order but also temporal spacing. To use the above example, the timing identifiers for the first and second watermarks may be considered congruent only if the second watermark is detected second and within approximately three seconds after the first watermark based on the three second difference between the two detecting timestamps generated by the media monitor **112**. In some examples, timing identifiers of different watermarks may be designated as chronologically congruent when their temporal spacing is within some threshold of variability (e.g., ± 2 seconds) of the temporal spacing of the detecting timestamps.

Further, in some examples, the chronological congruency between two watermarks is limited by an upper threshold on the time interval between the watermarks. That is, if the interval between two watermarks exceeds a threshold (e.g., 25 seconds, 30 seconds, 45 seconds, etc.), the watermarks are not chronologically congruent even if the timing identifiers follow one another in the correct chronological order and exhibit a comparable temporal spacing to the time of capture (e.g., the detecting timestamps) of the two watermarks. This threshold is referred to herein as a threshold bridge time. Of course, a series of multiple watermarks may collectively form a single media detection event that extends significantly longer than the threshold bridge time so long as the interval between any two adjacent ones of the watermarks remains within the threshold. In other words, in some examples, a newly detected watermark is compared against the most recent or last watermark detected in a series of consistent watermarks for purposes of chronological congruency without regard to earlier watermarks.

Some existing approaches to watermarking detection further limit media detection events to watermarks encoded using the same watermarking technique. That is, many types of media include multiple watermarks encoded using different techniques. In the past, only the same type of watermarks (e.g., encoded using the same technique) have been compared to identify consistent watermarks. Thus, two watermarks with consistent media identifying information may nevertheless not result in a media detection event if the watermarks are based on different watermarking techniques.

Further, watermarks are typically compared with other watermarks detected in the same audio stream. That is, some forms of media provide multiple audio streams corresponding to a single video stream to offer audio in different languages (e.g., an English audio stream versus a Spanish audio stream) and/or audio in different formats (e.g., stereo versus 5.1 surround sound). In other words, as used herein, different audio streams correspond to different representations of audio associated with the same media item. The different audio streams may be transmitted concurrently with one another (as well as the corresponding video stream). Typically, the different audio streams associated with a particular media item will be separately encoded with watermarks (using one or more different watermarking techniques). Often, the different audio streams are independently monitored so that only consistent watermarks within a single audio stream are identified to define a particular media detection event.

The limitations used to define media detection events based on consistency of media identifying information, watermarking technology, and audio stream is illustrated in FIG. 2. In particular, FIG. 2 illustrates a series of thirteen watermarks **201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213** arranged chronologically from left to right. In the illustrated example, as media monitor **112** detects the watermarks **201-213**, the watermarks are assigned to a particular monitoring track **214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222**. A monitoring track corresponds to a memory space in which consistent watermarks are temporarily stored as they are detected. Whenever a new watermark is detected it is first compared to watermarks in existing monitoring tracks. If the new watermark is consistent with other watermarks in an existing monitoring track, then the watermark is assigned to that track. If the new watermark is not consistent with previously detected watermarks in any other track, the media monitor **112** generates a new monitoring track and assigns the new watermark to the new track. As described more fully below, media detection events are generated whenever a threshold number of watermarks (e.g., at least two) are assigned to the same track. However, watermarks in separate tracks are not grouped to define a media detection event.

In some examples, the watermarks assigned to a particular track remain assigned to the track only so long as a threshold period of time has not elapsed without a new watermark being assigned to the same monitoring track. The threshold period of time corresponds to the threshold bridge time as described above. Thus, when a new watermark is assigned to a new track, a timer is initiated. If a second watermark is detected that is consistent with the previous watermark before the timer exceeds the threshold bridge time, the second watermark is assigned to the same monitoring track and the timer is reset with the possibility that subsequent watermarks may be detected and added to again reset the timer. As described above, once there are two watermarks in the same track (or some other threshold number), the watermarks are designated as a media detection event. The media detection event will extend to include additional watermarks that are assigned to the same track before the timer has elapsed as outlined above. Once the threshold bridge time has elapsed without another watermark being detected, the media detection event (corresponding to as many watermarks as were assigned to the monitoring track) may be reported to the data collection facility **114**. Thereafter, the watermarks stored in the monitoring track are removed so that the monitoring track (e.g., memory space) is made available for a subsequent watermark (or series of water-

marks). If the timer exceeds the threshold bridge time before the second watermark is detected such that there is only one watermark assigned to the track when the timer elapses, the watermark is discarded and/or disregarding without forming a media detection event reported to the data collection facility 114. With the single watermark being discarded, the monitoring track is cleared out and made available for subsequent watermarks.

In the illustrated example of FIG. 2, there are nine different monitoring tracks 214-222 because of the inconsistencies between the media identifying information in different ones of the watermarks 201-213 and/or based on differences in the watermarking techniques used to encode the watermarks and/or the audio streams in which the watermarks were embedded. In particular, the parameters associated with each watermark 201-213 include (as shown in FIG. 2 with reference to the second watermark 202) an example source identifier (SID) 224, an example timing identifier (TI) 226, an example audio stream 228, an example watermarking technique (WT) 230, and an example wall-clock value (CLK) 232. The SID 224 and the timing identifier 226 collectively correspond to the media identifying information that is needed to uniquely identify the associated media. The wall-clock value 232 represents the value for a detecting timestamp generated by the media monitor 112 at the time of detection of the corresponding watermark. For the sake of simplicity, the timing identifiers 226 and the wall-clock values 232 for each watermark 201-213 are represented with integer values with each unit increase corresponding to an additional second in time.

For purposes of illustration, as shown in FIG. 2, the watermarks 201-213 are embedded into one of two audio streams designated as either S1 or S2 in the illustrated example using one of two watermarking techniques (WT) designated as either A or B. In the illustrated example, the first and second watermarks 201, 202 are embedded into the same audio stream (S1) using the same watermarking technique (A). Further, the first and second watermarks 201, 202 include consistent media identifying information because they have the same SID (1234) with timing identifiers that are chronologically congruent. As a result of the consistent parameters between the first and second watermarks 201, 202, the watermarks are assigned to the same monitoring track 214. In the illustrated example, a media detection event is defined when at least two consistent watermarks are assigned to the same monitoring track. Accordingly, the first and second watermarks are defined as corresponding to a media detection event represented by the box indicated by reference numeral 234.

For the reasons set forth below, none of the other watermarks 203-213 combine to define additional media detection events because of one or more inconsistencies between the parameters identified for the different watermarks. For example, the third watermark 203 has the same SID (1234) and a chronologically congruent timing identifier to the previous two watermarks 201, 202 such that the media identifying information between all three watermarks is consistent. However, unlike the first two watermarks 201, 202, the third watermark 203 is embedded using a different watermarking technique (B instead of A). As a result, it is assigned to a different track (e.g., the ninth track 222) than the track containing the first two watermarks (e.g., the first track 214). Thus, the third watermark 203 would not be grouped with the previous two watermarks in connection with the media detection event 234.

The fourth watermark 204 is assigned to another new track (e.g., the fifth track 218) because it is chronologically

incongruent with the previous watermarks. In particular, the fourth watermark 204 was detected over 100 seconds after the previous three watermarks 201-203 as indicated by the corresponding wall-clock values 232 (indicative of the time of the corresponding detecting timestamps) but the timing identifier 226 of the fourth watermark 204 indicates the watermark was encoded before at least the second and third watermarks 202, 203. Furthermore, even assuming the timing identifier of the fourth watermark 204 was chronologically congruent, the fourth watermark is still placed in a different track because it is embedded in a different audio stream (S2 instead of S1). In some examples, the foregoing analysis for the fourth watermark 204 may be irrelevant because the time interval between the detection of the third watermark 203 and the fourth watermark 204 is greater than the threshold bridge time. For example, the threshold bridge time may be 27 seconds but the time between the detection of the two watermarks is 142 seconds (based on the difference of the wall-clock values 232). Thus, in some such examples, the first and ninth monitoring tracks 214, 222 would be cleared of their corresponding watermarks and made available for new watermarks before the fourth watermark 204 was detected. However, for purposes of explanation, the watermarks 201-213 are represented in the different monitoring tracks 214-222 without regard to the threshold bridge time elapsing between the watermarks.

The fifth watermark 205 is assigned to another new track (e.g., the sixth track 219) because a different watermarking technique (A instead of B) was used to embed the watermark as compared with the fourth watermark 204. Furthermore, the fifth watermark 205 is not grouped with any of the first three watermarks 201-203 because of the different audio stream in which the fifth watermark was embedded. Thus, the fifth watermark 205 does not form part of a media detection event because it cannot be grouped with any other consistent watermark.

As shown in the illustrated example, the sixth and seventh watermarks 206, 207 are assigned to the same monitoring track (e.g., the third monitoring track 216) because their media identifying information is consistent and the watermarks were embedded in the same audio stream using the same watermarking technique. In this example, the chronological congruency between the timing identifiers is limited to their chronological order. While this is sufficient to assign both watermarks to the same monitoring track, the watermarks 206, 207 do not result in a media detection event because the temporal spacing of the timing identifiers is not chronologically congruent relative to the detecting timestamps generated by the media monitor 112 based on the corresponding wall-clock values. In particular, the value for the timing identifier for the seventh watermark 207 is indicated as being 110 seconds after the sixth watermark 206. By contrast, the actual difference in the time of detection between the two watermarks 206, 207 is only three seconds apart. Therefore, the watermarks 206, 207 are discarded without being designated as a media detection event. In other examples, the incongruity of the temporal spacing of the timing identifiers relative to the wall-clock values (e.g., the detecting timestamps) may serve as the basis to assign these two watermarks to different monitoring tracks. In either case, the sixth and seventh watermarks 206, 207 do not result in a media detection event.

The eighth and ninth watermarks 208, 209 have consistent media identifying information with the same SID (5678) and chronologically congruent timing identifiers. However, the media identifying information of the eighth and ninth watermarks 208, 209 is not consistent with the previous seven

watermarks **201-207** because the SID is different (**5678** instead of **1234**). Therefore, the eighth and ninth watermarks **208, 209** are assigned to different monitoring tracks than the previous watermarks **201-207**. Furthermore, the eighth and ninth watermarks **208, 209** are assigned to different monitoring tracks relative to one another because they are embedded into different audio streams. As a result, the eighth and ninth watermarks **208, 209** do not result in a media detection event.

The tenth and eleventh watermarks **210, 211** share the same SID as the first seven watermarks **201-207** and are chronologically congruent therewith. Accordingly, in the illustrated example, the tenth watermark **210** is assigned to the third monitoring track **216** that includes the sixth and seventh watermarks **206, 207** because all three watermarks are also embedded in the same audio stream (S1) using the same watermarking technique (A). By contrast, the eleventh watermark **210** is assigned to the ninth monitoring track **222** that includes the third watermark **204** because these watermarks are based on a different watermarking technique (B) than the six, seventh, and tenth watermarks **206, 207, 210**. As mentioned above, in many implementations, the similarity of the tenth watermark **210** to the sixth and seventh watermarks **206, 207** and the similarity of the eleventh watermark **211** to the third watermark **203** is irrelevant because the time interval between the watermarks exceeds the threshold bridge time defined for adjacent ones of the watermarks. For example, if the threshold bridge time is 27 seconds, the third monitoring track **216** would be cleared out when the wall-clock value reached **330** and the ninth monitoring track **222** would be cleared out when the wall-clock value reached **131**. As shown in the illustrated example, these timeout values occur well before the wall-clock values of **403** and **405** associated with the tenth and eleventh watermarks **210, 211**. In such examples, the tenth and eleventh watermarks **210, 211** would be identified as new watermarks that do not correspond to any existing watermarks stored by the media monitor **112** because the associated detecting timestamps are spaced too far apart. As such, the watermarks would be assigned to new monitoring tracks that may or may not be the same as the tracks used for the third, sixth, and seventh watermarks **203, 206, 207**. Nevertheless, for purposes of explanation, these watermarks are shown on the same monitoring tracks as outlined above. However, as noted in the illustrated example, the watermarks on the same track do not define a media detection event because they are spaced too far apart (i.e., the time interval between them is greater than the threshold bridge time).

The twelfth and thirteenth watermarks **212, 213** in the illustrated example include a different SID than all the previous watermarks but consistent with each other. In addition to having the same SID, the twelfth and thirteenth watermarks **212, 213** have an identical timing identifier (**2222**) that was detected at the same time (e.g., the wall-clock value for both watermarks is 544 such that the watermarks also have identical detecting timestamps). These correspond to two watermarks rather than one watermark because they are embedded in different audio streams. However, because the watermarks **212, 213** are in different audio streams, they are assigned to different monitoring tracks and, therefore, do not result in a media detection event.

As outlined above, only a single media detection event **234** is generated from all thirteen watermarks **201-213** of FIG. 1. In particular, the first two watermarks **201, 202** are grouped to define the media detection event **234** while all the

other watermarks **203-213** are either spaced too far apart to be combined (that is, the monitoring track would be cleared of the earlier watermarks before the later watermarks are assigned) or isolated on different monitoring tracks due to inconsistencies between the watermarks (based on the media identifying information, the audio stream, and/or the watermarking technique). As a result, each of the last eleven watermarks **203-213** would be discarded as unreliable indicators of the media they are intended to identify. This is an inefficient system that generates a lot of wasted data.

Examples disclosed herein improve upon the efficiency of the technical field of media monitoring and reduce the amount of wasted data by matching or grouping watermarks detected across different audio streams and/or across different watermarking technologies. In some examples, this is accomplished by the media monitor **112** assigning each watermark to multiple different monitoring tracks as illustrated in FIG. 3. In particular, FIG. 3 shows the same thirteen watermarks **201-213** assigned to the same monitoring tracks **214-222** as shown in FIG. 2. Additionally, in the illustrated example of FIG. 3, the watermarks **201-213** are also assigned to eight additional monitoring tracks **302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309**. More specifically, in the illustrated example, each watermark **201-213** is assigned to three different tracks including (1) a stream-and-technique-specific monitoring track **310**, (2) a stream-specific monitoring track **312**, and (3) a generic monitoring track **314**.

As used herein, a stream-and-technique-specific monitoring track refers to a track that contains watermarks with consistent media identifying information that are embedded in a specific audio stream using a specific watermarking technique. That is, for two watermarks to be assigned to the same stream-and-technique-specific monitoring track **310**, the watermarks need to have the same SID, chronologically congruent timing identifiers, and be embedded in the same audio stream using the same watermarking technology. Thus, as shown in the illustrated example of FIG. 3, the first nine monitoring tracks **214-222** (represented by solid lines) are identified as stream-and-technique-specific monitoring tracks **310**. That is, all of the tracks **214-222** shown in FIG. 2 are stream-and-technique-specific monitoring tracks **310**.

As used herein, a stream-specific monitoring track refers to a track that contains watermarks with consistent media identifying information that are embedded in a specific audio stream but may be based on any suitable watermarking technique. That is, for two watermarks to be assigned to the same stream-specific monitoring track, the watermarks need to have the same SID, chronologically congruent timing identifiers, and be embedded in the same audio stream. While such watermarks may be embedded using different watermarking techniques, suitable techniques include those that are at least compatible to enable a comparison of the information contained in the watermarks. For example, the different techniques may implement a common time base so that the timing identifiers of the different watermarks can be compared for congruency. In the illustrated example of FIG. 3, the tenth through fourteenth monitoring tracks **302-306** (represented by long-dashed lines) are identified as stream-specific monitoring tracks **312**.

As used herein, a generic monitoring track refers to a track that contains watermarks with consistent media identifying information regardless of the audio stream in which they are embedded and regardless of the watermarking technique used to embed the watermarks. That is, for two watermarks to be assigned to the same stream-specific monitoring track, the watermarks need to have the same SID

and chronologically congruent timing identifiers. While such watermarks may be embedded in any suitable audio stream using different watermarking techniques, as for the stream-specific monitoring tracks **312**, the different techniques may need to be sufficiently compatible so that the media identifying information can be appropriately compared. In the illustrated example of FIG. 3, the fifteenth through seventeenth monitoring tracks **307-309** (represented by short-dashed lines) are identified as generic monitoring tracks **312**.

The media monitor **112** may additionally or alternatively assign watermarks to technique-specific monitoring tracks. As used herein, a technique-specific monitoring track refers to a track that contains watermarks with consistent media identifying information that are embedded using the same watermarking technique but not necessarily in the same audio stream. That is, for two watermarks to be assigned to the same technique-specific monitoring track, the watermarks need to have the same SID, chronologically congruent timing identifiers, and be encoded based on the same watermarking technique.

In some examples, when technique-specific monitoring tracks are used, each watermark may be assigned to four separate monitoring tracks rather than three as shown in FIG. 3. In other examples, the watermarks may be assigned to a technique-specific monitoring track in lieu of one of the other three tracks noted above. More generally, the watermarks may be assigned to any combination of one or more of the different types of monitoring tracks noted above in accordance with teachings disclosed herein. For instance, the stream-and-technique-specific tracks may be omitted in some examples.

By assigning the watermarks **201-213** to the different types of tracks noted above, it is possible to identify additional groupings of the watermarks to generate associated media detection events. For example, as noted above in connection with FIG. 2, the first and second watermarks **201, 202** have the same SID, are chronologically congruent, and are embedded in the same audio stream using the same watermarking technique. Thus, they are assigned to the stream-and-technique-specific monitoring **310** corresponding to the first monitoring track **214**. The assignment of these watermarks **201, 202** in the first track **214** result in the media detection event **234** as noted above.

In addition to their assignment to the first monitoring track **214**, the first and second watermarks **201, 202** are both assigned to the tenth monitoring track **302** because they are associated with the same audio stream and have consistent media identifying information. That is, the tenth monitoring track **302** is a stream-specific track associated with the first audio stream (S1). In the illustrated example, the third, sixth, seventh, tenth, and eleventh watermarks **203, 206, 207, 210, 211** are also assigned to the tenth monitoring track **302** because they are also embedded in the same audio stream and have consistent media identifying information. As can be seen from FIG. 3, the fact that the third and eleventh watermarks **203, 211** were embedded using a different watermarking technology than the other watermarks **201, 202, 206, 207, 210** is irrelevant for the tenth monitoring track **302**. As mentioned above, the watermarks that are temporally spaced relatively far apart on the tenth monitoring track **302** (or any other track) is for purposes of illustration. In some examples, each track is cleared of all watermarks when the threshold bridge time has elapsed without a new watermark being assigned to the corresponding track.

In contrast to the watermarks **201-203, 206, 207, 210, 211** shown in the tenth monitoring track **302** of FIG. 3 associated with one audio stream (S1), the fourth and fifth watermarks **204, 205** are associated with a different audio stream (S2). As a result, the fourth and fifth watermarks **204, 205** are assigned to a different stream-specific monitoring track (the eleventh monitoring track **303**) corresponding to watermarks with the particular media identifying information embedded in the second audio stream (S2). Notably, both watermarks **204, 205** are assigned to the eleventh monitoring track **303** even though they were embedded using different watermarking techniques because the eleventh track is a stream-specific monitoring track that may include watermarks generated based on different technologies.

Additionally, in some examples, all of the watermarks **201-207, 210, 211** in the tenth and eleventh monitoring tracks **302, 303** are separately assigned to a single generic monitoring track (e.g., the fifteenth monitoring track **307** in FIG. 3). All of these watermarks are assigned to the same generic monitoring track because they satisfy the requirement of having consistent media identifying information. That the watermarks are embedded in different audio streams using different watermarking technique is irrelevant to the assignment to the generic fifteenth monitoring track **307**.

The eighth and ninth watermarks **208, 209** include different media identifying information (e.g., a different SID) than the watermarks discussed above. Therefore, the eighth and ninth watermarks **208, 209** are assigned to different monitoring tracks. Furthermore, because the eighth and ninth watermarks **208, 209** are embedded in different audio streams (S1 versus S2), they are assigned to separate stream-specific monitoring tracks **312** (e.g., the twelfth and thirteenth monitoring tracks **304, 305**). However, the eighth and ninth watermarks **208, 209** are assigned to the same generic monitoring track **314** (e.g., the sixteenth monitoring track **308**) because the audio stream is irrelevant for the generic monitoring track **314**.

As mentioned above, the twelfth and thirteenth watermarks **212, 213** are detected at the same time and have the same timing identifier. However, the points representative of the assignment to the different monitoring tracks are slightly offset in FIG. 3 for purposes of illustration. In addition to the assignment of the watermarks **212, 213** to their respective stream-and-technique-specific monitoring tracks **215, 221** described above in connection with FIG. 2, both watermarks **212** are assigned to the same stream-specific monitoring track **306** because they were embedded in the same audio stream. Further, both watermarks **212, 213** are assigned to the same generic monitoring track **309**, which would be the case even if their audio streams or the associated watermarking techniques were different.

With the assignment of the watermarks **201-213** in the additional monitoring tracks **302-309**, many different groupings of the watermarks are possible to form media detection events. As already mentioned, the first and second watermarks **201, 202** define the media detection event **234** in the first monitoring track **214**. However, the first and second watermarks **201, 202** define a second media detection event **316** in the tenth monitoring track **302** and a third media detection event **318** in the fifteenth monitoring track **307**. Furthermore, as shown in the illustrated example, the third watermark **203** also forms part of the second and third media detection events **316, 318**. Thus, unlike in FIG. 2 where the third watermark **203** was separate from the first two watermarks **201, 202** and not used for media identification purposes (i.e., not used to generate a media detection event), the

third watermark **203** in FIG. **3** contributes to two separate media detection events. This provides additional data points that can be used to reliably identify the media being monitored. Furthermore, media detection events become more robust or reliable as the number of watermarks associated therewith increases. Thus, the inclusion of the third watermark **203** not only increases the number of media detection events but also provides more robust media detection events.

As described above in connection with FIG. **2**, the fourth and fifth watermarks **204**, **205** are isolated in different stream-and-technique-specific monitoring tracks **310**, thereby preventing the formulation of an associated media detection event. However, the fourth and fifth watermarks **204**, **205** are both assigned to the eleventh and fifteenth monitoring tracks **303**, **307**, thereby enabling the media monitor **112** to identify two additional media detection events **320**, **322**. A similar result occurs for the tenth and eleventh watermarks **211**, **212**, with two additional media detection events **324**, **326** designated in the tenth and fifteenth monitoring tracks **302**, **307**. In the illustrated example, the media detection events **318**, **322**, **326** in the fifteenth monitoring track **307** correspond to three separate events rather than a single event because of the temporal spacing between the separate events is greater than the threshold bridge time. In some examples, the monitoring track **307** would be cleared of the watermarks and associated media detection event after the threshold bridge time elapses such that the watermarks for the different media detection events **318**, **322**, **326** would not actually be assigned to the same monitoring track (at least not at the same time). However, as explained above, the separate watermarks and separate media detection events are shown in the same monitoring tracks for purposes of explanation.

No media detection events are generated in connection with the sixth and seventh watermarks **206**, **207** for the same reason outlined above in connection with FIG. **2**. Namely, the temporal spacing of the timing identifiers of the watermarks is inconsistent with the temporal spacing of the corresponding wall-clock values such that the watermarks are not trustworthy. Accordingly, the sixth and seventh watermarks **206**, **207** are discarded regardless of the monitoring tracks to which they are assigned.

The eighth and ninth watermarks **208**, **209** are embedded in different audio streams and, therefore, are assigned to different stream-specific monitoring tracks **304**, **305**. As a result, the watermarks included in these tracks do not result in media detection events. However, the eighth and ninth watermarks **208**, **209** are also assigned to the same generic monitoring track **308** such that the watermarks still define one additional media detection event **328**.

The last two watermarks **212**, **213** are a special scenario in which the watermarks have the same media identifying information (both the same SID and the same timing identifier) and are based on the same watermarking technique. These watermarks effectively corresponding to a single watermark that is detected twice because it was embedded in two different audio streams. In some examples, such watermarks are excluded from defining a media detection event by themselves because two instances of a single watermark are no more reliable than detecting a single instance of the watermark. That is, there is the possibility that the detected watermarks are actually a false positive based on a particular noise signal in the media being monitored. Because the same watermarking technology is used for both audio streams, it is likely that the same false positive would be detected in both audio streams. Thus, in some examples, the twelfth and thirteenth watermarks **212**, **213** are discarded (unless

grouped with other consistent watermarks assigned to the same monitoring track(s)). In other examples, the twelfth and thirteenth watermarks **212**, **213** may be used in combination by themselves to designate additional media detection events.

While two watermarks detected at the same time using the same watermarking technique across different audio streams may be suspect, the same concern does not apply to two watermarks detected at the same time across two different watermarking technologies because there is a very low probability that two different watermarking techniques would both simultaneously produce a false positive. Thus, if the twelfth and thirteenth watermarks **212**, **213** were based on different technologies, they could reliably be used to validate one another. In such a situation, the separate watermarks would be grouped to define one or more additional media detection events.

As shown by comparison between FIGS. **2** and **3**, the same watermarks **201-213** that resulted in only one media detection event **234** in FIG. **2**, are combined in the additional monitoring tracks **302-309** of FIG. **3** to produce seven additional media detection events **316**, **318**, **320**, **322**, **324**, **326**, **328** (and potentially more if the last two watermarks are used to define events). These additional media events significantly reduce the amount of watermark data that is wasted by being discarded without defining a media detection relative to the approach shown in FIG. **2**. Furthermore, the significant increase in the number of media events (as well as the potential for an increased number of watermarks associated with any particular media event) can increase the reliability with which media is detected. Further still, the increase in the number of media events increases the ability of the media monitor **112** to identify media items having a short duration (e.g., under ten seconds). For example, assume that a particular advertisement is only 5 seconds long, which is long enough to embed at most two watermarks spaced two seconds apart using a particular technology. To identify the media (detect a media detection event) would require the detection of both watermarks. However, if additional watermarks were embedded using different watermarking techniques and/or embedded in additional audio streams, it would be possible to miss the detection of one or more of the initial watermarks and still identify the media by detecting at least two watermarks across the different technologies and/or the different audio streams. Furthermore, even if the watermarks are not embedded every two seconds so that only one watermark was in the 5 second advertisement it would still be possible to reliably identify the advertisement so long as a second watermark was embedded in a separate audio stream and/or using a different watermarking technique.

FIG. **4** is a block diagram illustrating an example implementation of the example media monitor **112** of FIG. **1**. The example media monitor **112** of FIG. **4** includes an example watermark detector **402**, an example watermark analyzer **404**, an example monitoring track controller **406**, an example monitoring track database **408**, an example media detection event controller **410**, an example media detection event database **412**, an example event data converter **414**, an example transmitter **416**, and an example clock **418**.

In the illustrated example, the watermark detector **402** monitors media received by the receiver **110** to detect and extract watermarks embedded therein. In some examples, the watermark detector **402** monitors multiple different audio streams associated with the media for watermarks. Further, as mentioned above, different watermarks may be embedded based on different watermarking techniques.

Accordingly, in some examples, the watermark detector **402** implements multiple watermarking techniques to detect and extract watermarks encoded using the different watermarking techniques. In other examples, the media monitor **112** may include multiple watermark detectors associated with different watermarking techniques. When a new watermark is detected and extracted, the watermark detector **402** generates a detecting timestamp indicating the time when the watermark was detected or captured. In some examples, the detecting timestamp is generated based on a wall-clock value obtained from the example clock **418**.

The example watermark analyzer **404** analyzes the information contained in the watermark (e.g., media identifying information) and compares it with previously detected watermarks. In some examples, the watermark analyzer **404** compares the media identifying information of separate watermarks to determine whether the media identifying information between the watermarks is consistent. As described above, media identifying information for two watermarks is consistent when there are matching SIDs and the timing identifiers included in the watermarks are chronologically congruent. In some examples, the watermark analyzer **404** determines the chronological congruency of the timing identifiers by comparing the timing identifiers with one another and with the detecting timestamp generated by the watermark detector **402** at the time each watermark was detected.

Additionally, the watermark analyzer **404** may compare the watermarking technique associated with a newly detected watermark relative to previously detected watermarks. Further, the watermark analyzer **404** may compare the audio stream from which a newly detected watermark was detected relative to the audio streams corresponding to previously detected watermarks.

Comparison of different watermarks by the watermark analyzer **404** enable the example monitoring track controller **406** to group and/or assign each newly detected watermark to one or more monitoring tracks in the monitoring track database **408**. In some examples, the monitoring tracks are different memory spaces in the monitoring track database **408** that enable collected watermarks to be stored in groups based on one or more of their media identifying information, the audio stream from which they were extracted, and/or the watermarking technique used to encode and extract the watermarks. If a newly detected watermark is inconsistent with all previously detected watermarks currently stored in a monitoring track in the monitoring track database **408**, the monitoring track database **408** may assign the watermark to a new monitoring track. Periodically, the monitoring track controller **406** discards watermarks stored in different monitoring tracks to clear out the tracks and make them available for subsequently detected watermarks. In some examples, the monitoring track controller **406** discards watermarks in a particular monitoring track based on a threshold bridge time having elapsed during which no new watermarks were assigned to the particular monitoring track. Thus, in some examples, the monitoring track controller **406** initiates a timer using the clock **418** when a new monitoring track is generated and assigned a first watermark and resets the timer each time a new watermark is assigned to the track until the timer exceeds the threshold bridge time.

The example media detection event controller **410** of FIG. **4** analyzes the watermarks stored in the monitoring tracks of the monitoring track database **408** to identify media detection events. A media detection event occurs when a threshold number of watermarks are assigned to the same monitoring track. In some examples, the threshold number is 2 but may

be any other suitable number (e.g., 3, 4, 5, etc.). Once the threshold number of watermarks in a single monitoring track have been satisfied, the media detection event controller **410** generates a media detection event that is stored in the media detection event database **412**. In some examples, a media detection event includes the SID extracted from the watermarks defining the media detection event and timing information based on the timing identifiers of the watermarks. The media detection event may also include information indicative of the detecting timestamp generated at the time the watermarks were detected. Further, in some examples, the media detection event includes an indication of the number of watermarks associated with the event as well as the audio stream(s) and/or the watermarking technique(s) associated with the watermarks.

As mentioned above, as additional watermarks are detected, they may be assigned to the same monitoring track that is already associated with a media detection event. As such, as new watermarks are assigned to existing monitoring tracks, the example media detection event controller **410** may associate the new watermarks with the corresponding media detection event(s) and update the associated information accordingly.

In some examples, once the threshold bridge time has elapsed in connection with a monitoring track associated with a media detection event, the example event data converter **414** converts the media detection event into a converted format for transmission to the data collection facility **114**. For example, the event data converter **414** may encrypt, decrypt, compress, modify, etc., the media detection event to, for example, reduce the amount of data to be transmitted to the data collection facility **114**. In some examples, the event data converter **414** combines multiple media detection events together into aggregated event data for transmission to the data collection facility **114**. In the illustrated example, the transmitter **416** transmits the converted event data to the data collection facility **114** via, for example, the Internet and/or any other suitable communication means. While the converted event data is transmitted in substantially real-time in the illustrated example, in some examples, the converted event data is stored, cached, and/or buffered before being transmitted to the data collection facility **114**.

While an example manner of implementing the media monitor **112** of FIG. **1** is illustrated in FIG. **4**, one or more of the elements, processes and/or devices illustrated in FIG. **4** may be combined, divided, re-arranged, omitted, eliminated and/or implemented in any other way. Further, the example watermark detector **402**, the example watermark analyzer **404**, the example monitoring track controller **406**, the example monitoring track database **408**, the example media detection event controller **410**, the example media detection event database **412**, the example event data converter **414**, the example transmitter **416**, the example clock **418**, and/or, more generally, the example media monitor **112** of FIG. **4** may be implemented by hardware, software, firmware and/or any combination of hardware, software and/or firmware. Thus, for example, any of the example watermark detector **402**, the example watermark analyzer **404**, the example monitoring track controller **406**, the example monitoring track database **408**, the example media detection event controller **410**, the example media detection event database **412**, the example event data converter **414**, the example transmitter **416**, the example clock **418**, and/or, more generally, the example media monitor **112** could be implemented by one or more analog or digital circuit(s), logic circuits, programmable processor(s), programmable controller(s), graphics processing unit(s) (GPU(s)), digital

signal processor(s) (DSP(s)), application specific integrated circuit(s) (ASIC(s)), programmable logic device(s) (PLD(s)) and/or field programmable logic device(s) (FPLD(s)). When reading any of the apparatus or system claims of this patent to cover a purely software and/or firmware implementation, at least one of the example watermark detector **402**, the example watermark analyzer **404**, the example monitoring track controller **406**, the example monitoring track database **408**, the example media detection event controller **410**, the example media detection event database **412**, the example event data converter **414**, the example transmitter **416**, and/or the example clock **418** is/are hereby expressly defined to include a non-transitory computer readable storage device or storage disk such as a memory, a digital versatile disk (DVD), a compact disk (CD), a Blu-ray disk, etc. including the software and/or firmware. Further still, the example media monitor **112** of FIG. **1** may include one or more elements, processes and/or devices in addition to, or instead of, those illustrated in FIG. **4**, and/or may include more than one of any or all of the illustrated elements, processes and devices. As used herein, the phrase “in communication,” including variations thereof, encompasses direct communication and/or indirect communication through one or more intermediary components, and does not require direct physical (e.g., wired) communication and/or constant communication, but rather additionally includes selective communication at periodic intervals, scheduled intervals, aperiodic intervals, and/or one-time events.

A flowchart representative of example hardware logic, machine readable instructions, hardware implemented state machines, and/or any combination thereof for implementing the media monitor **112** of FIGS. **1** and **4** is shown in FIGS. **5** and **6**. The machine readable instructions may be an executable program or portion of an executable program for execution by a computer processor such as the processor **712** shown in the example processor platform **700** discussed below in connection with FIG. **7**. The program may be embodied in software stored on a non-transitory computer readable storage medium such as a CD-ROM, a floppy disk, a hard drive, a DVD, a Blu-ray disk, or a memory associated with the processor **712**, but the entire program and/or parts thereof could alternatively be executed by a device other than the processor **712** and/or embodied in firmware or dedicated hardware. Further, although the example program is described with reference to the flowchart illustrated in FIGS. **5** and **6**, many other methods of implementing the example media monitor **112** may alternatively be used. For example, the order of execution of the blocks may be changed, and/or some of the blocks described may be changed, eliminated, or combined. Additionally or alternatively, any or all of the blocks may be implemented by one or more hardware circuits (e.g., discrete and/or integrated analog and/or digital circuitry, an FPGA, an ASIC, a comparator, an operational-amplifier (op-amp), a logic circuit, etc.) structured to perform the corresponding operation without executing software or firmware.

As mentioned above, the example processes of FIGS. **5** and **6** may be implemented using executable instructions (e.g., computer and/or machine readable instructions) stored on a non-transitory computer and/or machine readable medium such as a hard disk drive, a flash memory, a read-only memory, a compact disk, a digital versatile disk, a cache, a random-access memory and/or any other storage device or storage disk in which information is stored for any duration (e.g., for extended time periods, permanently, for brief instances, for temporarily buffering, and/or for caching of the information). As used herein, the term non-transitory

computer readable medium is expressly defined to include any type of computer readable storage device and/or storage disk and to exclude propagating signals and to exclude transmission media.

“Including” and “comprising” (and all forms and tenses thereof) are used herein to be open ended terms. Thus, whenever a claim employs any form of “include” or “comprise” (e.g., comprises, includes, comprising, including, having, etc.) as a preamble or within a claim recitation of any kind, it is to be understood that additional elements, terms, etc. may be present without falling outside the scope of the corresponding claim or recitation. As used herein, when the phrase “at least” is used as the transition term in, for example, a preamble of a claim, it is open-ended in the same manner as the term “comprising” and “including” are open ended. The term “and/or” when used, for example, in a form such as A, B, and/or C refers to any combination or subset of A, B, C such as (1) A alone, (2) B alone, (3) C alone, (4) A with B, (5) A with C, (6) B with C, and (7) A with B and with C.

The program of FIG. **5** begins at block **502** where the example watermark detector **402** monitors media for watermarks. As described above, the watermark detector **402** may monitor multiple audio streams associated with the media. Further, the watermark detector **402** may monitor the media for watermarks embedded using different watermarking techniques. At block **504**, the example watermark detector **402** extracts a new watermark from an audio stream of the media embedded using a particular watermarking technique. At block **506**, the example watermark detector **402** generates a detecting timestamp for the new watermark.

At block **508**, the example watermark analyzer **404** assigns the new watermark to appropriate monitoring tracks as explained in further detail in connection with the example program of FIG. **6**. Turning to FIG. **6**, the example process begins at block **602** where the example watermark analyzer **404** determines whether the media identifying information (e.g., the SID and the timing identifier) in the new watermark are consistent with a previously detected watermark. In some examples, the watermark analyzer **404** compares the media identifying information to all other watermarks currently stored in at least one monitoring track in the monitoring track database **408**. In some examples, the watermark analyzer **404** compares the media identifying information with the most recent or last watermark added to each monitoring track without regard to any previously detected watermarks assigned to the same monitoring track because all watermarks in the same track have consistent media identifying information. If the watermark analyzer **404** determines that the media identifying information in the new watermark is not consistent with any previously detected watermark, control advances to block **604**.

At block **604**, the example monitoring track controller **406** assigns the new watermark to a new generic monitoring track (e.g., one of the generic monitoring tracks **314** of FIG. **3**). Thereafter, at block **606**, the example monitoring track controller **406** initiates a timer for the new generic track. Further, in some examples, at block **608**, the example monitoring track controller **406** assigns the new watermark to a new stream-specific monitoring track (e.g., one of the stream-specific monitoring tracks **312** of FIG. **3**). Thereafter, at block **610**, the example monitoring track controller **406** initiates a timer for the new stream-specific monitoring track. Further, in some examples, at block **612**, the example monitoring track controller **406** assigns the new watermark to a new stream-and-technique-specific monitoring track (e.g., one of the stream-and-technique-specific monitoring

tracks 310 of FIG. 3). Thereafter, at block 614, the example monitoring track controller 406 initiates a timer for the new stream-specific monitoring track. While not represented in FIG. 6, the example monitoring track controller 406 may additionally or alternatively assign the new watermark to a new technique-specific monitoring track. Thus, in some examples, the new watermark may be assigned to as many as four different monitoring tracks. In other examples, one or more of the four different monitoring tracks may be omitted. For instance, in some examples, the new watermark may be assigned only to a stream-specific monitoring track. Once the new watermark has been assigned to all relevant monitoring tracks, the example process of FIG. 6 ends and returns to complete the process of FIG. 5.

Returning to block 602 in FIG. 6, if the watermark analyzer 404 determines that the media identifying information in the new watermark is consistent with a previously detected watermark, control advances to block 616. At block 616, the example monitoring track controller 406 assigns the new watermark to the generic monitoring track (e.g., one of the generic monitoring tracks 314 of FIG. 3) associated with the consistent previous watermark. Inasmuch as the generic monitoring track already has at least one watermark assigned to it (e.g., the consistent previous watermark), the monitoring track controller 406 would have already initiated a timer. This would have occurred when the generic monitoring track was generated and assigned its first watermark (corresponding to block 604 and 606 described above). Accordingly, at block 618, the example monitoring track controller 406 resets the timer for the generic monitoring track.

At block 620, the example media detection event controller 410 determines whether the generic monitoring track contains a threshold number of watermarks to define a media detection event. In some examples, the threshold number is two. If the threshold has been satisfied, control advances to block 622 where the example media detection event controller 410 groups the new watermark with a media detection event associated with the consistent previous watermark and the corresponding generic monitoring track. In examples where the new watermark is the first time the threshold number of watermarks has been met, the example media detection event controller 410 generates a new media detection event that is stored in the media detection event database 412. If the threshold number of watermarks has already been satisfied, the media detection event controller 410 may update the previously created media detection event with the new watermark. Once the new watermark is associated with the media detection event, control advances to block 624. Returning to block 620, if the example media detection event controller 410 determines that the generic monitoring track does not contain the threshold number of watermarks, control advances directly to block 624.

At block 624, the example watermark analyzer 404 determines whether the new watermark is embedded in the same audio stream as a consistent previous watermark. If not, control advances to block 608 where the example monitoring track controller 406 assigns the new watermark to a new stream-specific monitoring track. If the new watermark is embedded in the same audio stream as the consistent previous watermark (block 624), control advances to block 626. In some examples, the consistent previous watermark referenced in block 624 may be the same consistent previous watermark as referenced in blocks 616-622. However, in other examples, the consistent previous watermark referenced in block 624 may refer to a different consistent previous watermark.

At block 626, the example monitoring track controller 406 assigns the new watermark to the stream-specific monitoring track (e.g., one of the stream-specific monitoring tracks 312 of FIG. 3) associated with the consistent previous watermark. At block 628, the example monitoring track controller 406 resets the timer for the stream-specific monitoring track. At block 630, the example media detection event controller 410 determines whether the stream-specific monitoring track contains a threshold number of watermarks to define a media detection event. If so, control advances to block 632 where the example media detection event controller 410 groups the new watermark with a media detection event associated with the consistent previous watermark and the corresponding stream-specific monitoring track. Thereafter, control advances to block 634. Returning to block 630, if the example media detection event controller 410 determines that the stream-specific monitoring track does not contain the threshold number of watermarks, control advances directly to block 634.

At block 634, the example watermark analyzer 404 determines whether the new watermark is embedded using the same watermarking technique as a consistent previous watermark. If not, control advances to block 612 where the example monitoring track controller 406 assigns the new watermark to a new stream-and-technique-specific monitoring track. If the new watermark is embedded using the same watermarking technique as the consistent watermarking technique (block 634), control advances to block 636. In some examples, the consistent previous watermark referenced in block 634 may be the same consistent previous watermark as referenced in blocks 616-622 and/or in blocks 624-632. However, in other examples, the consistent previous watermark referenced in block 634 may refer to a different consistent previous watermark to one or both of the consistent previous watermarks referenced in blocks 616-622 and blocks 624-632.

At block 636, the example monitoring track controller 406 assigns the new watermark to the stream-and-technique-specific monitoring track (e.g., one of the stream-and-technique-specific monitoring tracks 310 of FIG. 3) associated with the consistent previous watermark. At block 638, the example monitoring track controller 406 resets the timer for the stream-and-technique-specific monitoring track. At block 640, the example media detection event controller 410 determines whether the stream-and-technique-specific monitoring track contains a threshold number of watermarks to define a media detection event. If so, control advances to block 642 where the example media detection event controller 410 groups the new watermark with a media detection event associated with the consistent previous watermark and the corresponding stream-and-technique-specific monitoring track. Thereafter, the example process of FIG. 6 ends and returns to complete the process of FIG. 5. Returning to block 640, if the example media detection event controller 410 determines that the stream-and-technique-specific monitoring track does not contain the threshold number of watermarks, the example process of FIG. 6 ends and returns to complete the process of FIG. 5.

Returning to FIG. 5, once the new watermark has been assigned to appropriate monitoring tracks (block 508) as detailed in FIG. 6, control advances to block 510. At block 510, the example monitoring track controller 406 determines whether a timer for a monitoring track has exceeded a threshold bridge time. In this example, the timer corresponds to the timers initiated or reset at any one of blocks 606, 610, 614, 618, 628, 638 of FIG. 6. In some examples, the threshold bridge time designates a period of time that may

elapse between the detection of watermarks grouped together and assigned to the same track. The threshold bridge time may be set to any suitable duration (e.g., 15 seconds, 27 seconds, 45 seconds, 60 seconds, etc.). If the timer has exceeded the threshold bridge time, control advances to block **512** where the example media detection event controller **410** determines whether there is a media detection event associated with the monitoring track. If so, the example transmitter **416** reports the media detection event to a data collection facility (e.g., the data collection facility **114**). In some examples, the media detection event is provided to the event data converter to convert the event and/or combine the event with other media detection events before being reported to the data collection facility. Thereafter, control advances to block **518**.

Returning to block **512**, if the media detection event controller **410** determines that there is no media detection event associated with the monitoring track, control advances to block **516**. At block **516**, the example monitoring track controller **406** discards the watermark(s) in the monitoring track and designates the track as available for reassignment. Thereafter, control advances to block **518**. Returning to block **510**, if the example monitoring track controller **406** determines that the timer for the monitoring track has not exceeded the threshold bridge time, control advances directly to block **518**.

At block **518**, the example monitoring track controller **406** determines whether there is another monitoring track to analyze. If so, control returns to block **510**. Otherwise, control advances to block **520** where the example process determines whether to continue monitoring the media. If so, control returns to block **502**. Otherwise, the example process of FIG. **5** ends.

FIG. **7** is a block diagram of an example processor platform **700** structured to execute the instructions of FIGS. **5** and **6** to implement the media monitor **112** of FIGS. **1** and/or **4**. The processor platform **700** can be, for example, a server, a personal computer, a workstation, a self-learning machine (e.g., a neural network), a mobile device (e.g., a cell phone, a smart phone, a tablet such as an iPad™), a personal digital assistant (PDA), an Internet appliance, a set top box, or any other type of computing device.

The processor platform **700** of the illustrated example includes a processor **712**. The processor **712** of the illustrated example is hardware. For example, the processor **712** can be implemented by one or more integrated circuits, logic circuits, microprocessors, GPUs, DSPs, or controllers from any desired family or manufacturer. The hardware processor may be a semiconductor based (e.g., silicon based) device. In this example, the processor implements example watermark detector **402**, the example watermark analyzer **404**, the example monitoring track controller **406**, the example media detection event controller **410**, the example event data converter **414**, the example transmitter **416**, the example clock **418**.

The processor **712** of the illustrated example includes a local memory **713** (e.g., a cache). The processor **712** of the illustrated example is in communication with a main memory including a volatile memory **714** and a non-volatile memory **716** via a bus **718**. The volatile memory **714** may be implemented by Synchronous Dynamic Random Access Memory (SDRAM), Dynamic Random Access Memory (DRAM), RAMBUS® Dynamic Random Access Memory (RDRAM®) and/or any other type of random access memory device. The non-volatile memory **716** may be implemented by flash memory and/or any other desired type

of memory device. Access to the main memory **714**, **716** is controlled by a memory controller.

The processor platform **700** of the illustrated example also includes an interface circuit **720**. The interface circuit **720** may be implemented by any type of interface standard, such as an Ethernet interface, a universal serial bus (USB), a Bluetooth® interface, a near field communication (NFC) interface, and/or a PCI express interface.

In the illustrated example, one or more input devices **722** are connected to the interface circuit **720**. The input device(s) **722** permit(s) a user to enter data and/or commands into the processor **712**. The input device(s) can be implemented by, for example, an audio sensor, a microphone, a camera (still or video), a keyboard, a button, a mouse, a touchscreen, a track-pad, a trackball, isopoint and/or a voice recognition system.

One or more output devices **724** are also connected to the interface circuit **720** of the illustrated example. The output devices **724** can be implemented, for example, by display devices (e.g., a light emitting diode (LED), an organic light emitting diode (OLED), a liquid crystal display (LCD), a cathode ray tube display (CRT), an in-place switching (IPS) display, a touchscreen, etc.), a tactile output device, a printer and/or speaker. The interface circuit **720** of the illustrated example, thus, typically includes a graphics driver card, a graphics driver chip and/or a graphics driver processor.

The interface circuit **720** of the illustrated example also includes a communication device such as a transmitter, a receiver, a transceiver, a modem, a residential gateway, a wireless access point, and/or a network interface to facilitate exchange of data with external machines (e.g., computing devices of any kind) via a network **726**. The communication can be via, for example, an Ethernet connection, a digital subscriber line (DSL) connection, a telephone line connection, a coaxial cable system, a satellite system, a line-of-site wireless system, a cellular telephone system, etc.

The processor platform **700** of the illustrated example also includes one or more mass storage devices **728** for storing software and/or data. In this example, the mass storage device includes, the example monitoring track database **408** and the example media detection event database **412**. Examples of such mass storage devices **728** include floppy disk drives, hard drive disks, compact disk drives, Blu-ray disk drives, redundant array of independent disks (RAID) systems, and digital versatile disk (DVD) drives.

The machine executable instructions **732** of FIGS. **5** and **6** may be stored in the mass storage device **728**, in the volatile memory **714**, in the non-volatile memory **716**, and/or on a removable non-transitory computer readable storage medium such as a CD or DVD.

From the foregoing, it will be appreciated that example methods, apparatus, and articles of manufacture have been disclosed that reduce the amount of wasted or discarded data collected at a media monitoring site by enabling the validation or authentication of watermarks through the grouping of watermarks detected across different audio streams associated with media being monitored and/or across different watermarking techniques. More particularly, rather than disregarding a single watermark detected in a particular audio stream and/or embedded using a particular technology because no other watermarks are detected within a relevant period of time in the same audio stream and/or based on the same watermarking technique, in examples disclosed herein, the watermark may be grouped with other watermarks in different audio streams and/or detected based on different watermarking techniques. A corollary to the reduction in the amount of data that is discarded is an increase in the amount

of reliable data (e.g., media detection events) that may be used to identify media being monitored. Furthermore, examples disclosed herein give rise to the possibility of any particular media detection event having a greater number of watermarks associated thereto, thereby increasing the reliability of the collected data. Further, the increased number of media detection events made possible by teachings disclosed herein results in an increased frequency at which such media detection events are likely to be detected. As a result, examples disclosed herein are capable of detecting shorter media items (e.g., advertisements that are less than 10 seconds long) than is technically feasible using known approaches because of the technological limit on the duration or associated frequency at which a single watermark may be embedded in an audio stream and still be concealed from a human exposed to the media.

Example 1 includes an apparatus comprising a watermark detector to detect a first watermark embedded in a first audio stream associated with media and to detect a second watermark embedded in a second audio stream associated with the media, the second audio stream being different than the first audio stream, a watermark analyzer to compare first media identifying information in the first watermark with second media identifying information in the second watermark, a media detection event controller to associate the first and second watermarks with a media detection event when the first media identifying information is consistent with the second media identifying information, and a transmitter to transmit the media detection event to a data collection facility.

Example 2 includes the apparatus as defined in example 1, wherein the first media identifying information includes a first source identifier and a first timing identifier and the second media identifying information includes a second source identifier and a second timing identifier, wherein the first media identifying information is consistent with the second media identifying information when the first source identifier matches the second source identifier and the first and second timing identifiers match an order in which the first and second watermarks were detected.

Example 3 includes the apparatus as defined in example 2, wherein the watermark detector is to assign a first timestamp to the first watermark when the first watermark is detected and to assign a second timestamp to the second watermark when the second watermark is detected, the media detection event controller to associate the first and second watermarks with a media detection when an interval between the first timestamp and the second timestamp is less than a threshold, and to disregard the first and second watermarks when the interval is greater than the threshold.

Example 4 includes the apparatus as defined in example 3, wherein the media detection event controller is to disregard the first and second watermarks when the first timestamp matches the second timestamp.

Example 5 includes the apparatus as defined in any one of examples 1-3, wherein the first watermark is embedded in the first audio stream based on a first watermarking technique and the second watermark is embedded in the second audio stream based on a second watermarking technique.

Example 6 includes the apparatus as defined in example 5, wherein the watermark detector is to detect a third watermark embedded in the first audio stream based on the second watermarking technique, the third watermark embedded in the first audio stream based on the second watermarking technique.

Example 7 includes the apparatus as defined in any one of examples 1-5, further including a monitoring track control-

ler to assign the first watermark to a first monitoring track and a second monitoring track, the first and second monitoring tracks associated with a series of watermarks having consistent media identifying information, the first monitoring track including ones of the series of watermarks embedded in the first audio stream using a first watermarking technique, the second monitoring track including ones of the series of watermarks embedded using the first watermarking technique regardless of the audio stream.

Example 8 includes the apparatus as defined in example 7, wherein the monitoring track controller is to assign the first watermark to a third monitoring track, the third monitoring track including ones of the series of watermarks regardless of the audio stream and regardless of the watermarking technique used to embed the watermarks.

Example 9 includes the apparatus as defined in any one of examples 1-8, wherein the watermark detector monitors both the first and second audio streams at the same time.

Example 10 includes the apparatus as defined in any one of examples 1-9, wherein the first and second audio streams correspond to different representations of audio corresponding to the same visual content of the media.

Example 11 includes a non-transitory computer readable medium comprising instructions that, when executed, cause a machine to at least detect a first watermark embedded in a first audio stream associated with media, detect a second watermark embedded in a second audio stream associated with the media different than the first audio stream, compare first media identifying information in the first watermark with second media identifying information in the second watermark, associate the first and second watermarks with a media detection event when the first media identifying information is consistent with the second media identifying information, and transmit the media detection event to a data collection facility.

Example 12 includes the non-transitory computer readable medium as defined in example 11, wherein the first media identifying information includes a first source identifier and a first timing identifier and the second media identifying information includes a second source identifier and a second timing identifier, the instructions further causing the machine to determine the first media identifying information is consistent with the second media identifying information when the first source identifier matches the second source identifier and the first and second timing identifiers match an order in which the first and second watermarks were detected.

Example 13 includes the non-transitory computer readable medium as defined in example 12, wherein the instructions further cause the machine to assign a first timestamp to the first watermark when the first watermark is detected, assign a second timestamp to the second watermark when the second watermark is detected, associate the first and second watermarks with a media detection when an interval between the first timestamp and the second timestamp is less than a threshold, and disregard the first and second watermarks when the interval is greater than the threshold.

Example 14 includes the non-transitory computer readable medium as defined in any one of examples 11-13, wherein the instructions further cause the machine to detect the first watermark based on a first watermarking technique, and detect the second watermark based on a second watermarking technique different than the first watermarking technique, the first watermark embedded in the first audio stream based on the first watermarking technique and the second watermark embedded in the second audio stream based on the second watermarking technique.

Example 15 includes the non-transitory computer readable medium as defined in example 14, wherein the instructions further cause the machine to detect a third watermark embedded in the first audio stream based on the second watermarking technique, the third watermark embedded in the first audio stream based on the second watermarking technique.

Example 16 includes the non-transitory computer readable medium as defined in any one of examples 11-15, wherein the instructions further cause the machine to assign the first watermark to a first monitoring track and a second monitoring track, the first and second monitoring tracks associated with a series of watermarks having consistent media identifying information, the first monitoring track including ones of the series of watermarks embedded in the first audio stream using a first watermarking technique, the second monitoring track including ones of the series of watermarks embedded using the first watermarking technique regardless of the audio stream.

Example 17 includes the non-transitory computer readable medium as defined in example 16, wherein the instructions further cause the machine to assign the first watermark to a third monitoring track, the third monitoring track including ones of the series of watermarks regardless of the audio stream and regardless of the watermarking technique used to embed the watermarks.

Example 18 includes a method comprising detecting, by executing an instruction with a processor, a first watermark embedded in a first audio stream associated with media, detecting, by executing an instruction with the processor, a second watermark embedded in a second audio stream associated with the media different than the first audio stream, comparing, by executing an instruction with the processor, first media identifying information in the first watermark with second media identifying information in the second watermark, associating, by executing an instruction with the processor, the first and second watermarks with a media detection event when the first media identifying information is consistent with the second media identifying information, and transmitting the media detection event to a data collection facility.

Example 19 includes the method as defined in example 18, wherein the first media identifying information includes a first source identifier and a first timing identifier and the second media identifying information includes a second source identifier and a second timing identifier, the method further including determining the first media identifying information is consistent with the second media identifying information when the first source identifier matches the second source identifier and the first and second timing identifiers match an order in which the first and second watermarks were detected.

Example 20 includes the method as defined in example 19, further including assigning a first timestamp to the first watermark when the first watermark is detected, assigning a second timestamp to the second watermark when the second watermark is detected, associating the first and second watermarks with a media detection when an interval between the first timestamp and the second timestamp is less than a threshold, and disregarding the first and second watermarks when the interval is greater than the threshold.

Example 21 includes the method as defined in any one of examples 18-20, further including detecting the first watermark based on a first watermarking technique, and detecting the second watermark based on a second watermarking technique different than the first watermarking technique, the first watermark embedded in the first audio stream based

on the first watermarking technique and the second watermark embedded in the second audio stream based on the second watermarking technique.

Example 22 includes the method as defined in any one of examples 18-21, further including assigning the first watermark to a first monitoring track and a second monitoring track, the first and second monitoring tracks associated with a series of watermarks having consistent media identifying information, the first monitoring track including ones of the series of watermarks embedded in the first audio stream using a first watermarking technique, the second monitoring track including ones of the series of watermarks embedded using the first watermarking technique regardless of the audio stream.

Although certain example methods, apparatus and articles of manufacture have been disclosed herein, the scope of coverage of this patent is not limited thereto. On the contrary, this patent covers all methods, apparatus and articles of manufacture fairly falling within the scope of the claims of this patent.

What is claimed is:

1. An apparatus comprising:

a watermark detector to:

detect a first watermark embedded in a first audio stream associated with media, the first watermark including a first source identifier and a first timing identifier; and

detect a second watermark embedded in a second audio stream associated with the media, the second audio stream different than the first audio stream, the second watermark including a second source identifier and a second timing identifier;

a watermark analyzer to:

determine whether the first and second source identifiers match; and

determine whether the first and second timing identifiers are chronologically congruent;

a controller to associate the first and second watermarks with a media detection event when both (1) the first and second source identifiers match and (2) the first and second timing identifiers are chronologically congruent, the media detection event corresponding to a group of watermarks, the group of watermarks including a threshold number of watermarks, the threshold number being at least two; and

a transmitter to transmit the media detection event to a data collection facility.

2. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the controller is not to associate the first and second watermarks with the media detection event when (1) the first and second source identifiers do not match or (2) the first and second timing identifiers are not chronologically congruent.

3. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the watermark detector is to (i) assign a first timestamp to the first watermark when the first watermark is detected and (ii) assign a second timestamp to the second watermark when the second watermark is detected, and the controller is to:

associate the first and second watermarks with the media detection event when an interval between the first timestamp and the second timestamp is less than a threshold; and

not associate the first and second watermarks with the media detection event when the interval is greater than the threshold.

4. The apparatus of claim 3, wherein the controller is not to associate the first and second watermarks with the media detection event when the first timestamp matches the second timestamp.

5. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the first watermark is embedded in the first audio stream based on a first watermarking technique, the second watermark is embedded in the second audio stream based on a second watermarking technique, and the watermark detector is to (i) detect the first watermark based on the first watermarking technique and (ii) detect the second watermark based on the second watermarking technique.

6. The apparatus of claim 5, wherein the watermark detector is to detect a third watermark embedded in the first audio stream based on the second watermarking technique, the third watermark embedded in the first audio stream based on the second watermarking technique.

7. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the controller is a first controller, and further including a second controller to: assign a first series of watermarks to a first monitoring track, the first series of watermarks limited to watermarks embedded in the first audio stream based on a first watermarking technique; and assign a second series of watermarks to a second monitoring track, the second series of watermarks including watermarks embedded in either the first audio stream or the second audio stream based on the first watermarking technique, both the first and second series of watermarks including the first watermark.

8. The apparatus of claim 7, wherein the second controller is to assign a third series of watermarks to a third monitoring track, the third series of watermarks including watermarks embedded in either the first audio stream or the second audio stream based on either the first watermarking technique or a second watermarking technique, the third series of watermarks including both the first watermark and the second watermark.

9. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the watermark detector is to monitor the first and second audio streams simultaneously.

10. An apparatus comprising:

at least one memory;

computer readable instructions in the apparatus; and

processor circuitry to execute the computer readable instructions to at least:

detect a first watermark embedded in a first audio stream associated with media, the first watermark including a first source identifier and a first timing identifier;

detect a second watermark embedded in a second audio stream associated with the media, the second audio stream different than the first audio stream, the second watermark including a second source identifier and a second timing identifier;

determine whether the first and second source identifiers match;

determine whether the first and second timing identifiers are chronologically congruent relative to first and second times when the respective first and second watermarks were detected;

associate the first and second watermarks with a media detection event when both (1) the first and second source identifiers match and (2) the first and second timing identifiers are chronologically congruent; and transmit the media detection event to a data collection facility.

11. The apparatus of claim 10, wherein the processor circuitry is not to associate the first and second watermarks with the media detection event when (1) the first and second source identifiers do not match or (2) the first and second timing identifiers are not chronologically congruent.

12. The apparatus of claim 10, wherein the processor circuitry is to:

assign a first timestamp to the first watermark when the first watermark is detected;

assign a second timestamp to the second watermark when the second watermark is detected;

associate the first and second watermarks with the media detection event when an interval between the first timestamp and the second timestamp is less than a threshold; and

not associate the first and second watermarks with the media detection event when the interval is greater than the threshold.

13. The apparatus of claim 12, wherein the processor circuitry is not to associate the first and second watermarks with the media detection event when the first timestamp matches the second timestamp.

14. The apparatus of claim 10, wherein the first watermark is embedded in the first audio stream based on a first watermarking technique, the second watermark is embedded in the second audio stream based on a second watermarking technique, and the processor circuitry is to (i) detect the first watermark based on the first watermarking technique and (ii) detect the second watermark based on the second watermarking technique.

15. The apparatus of claim 14, wherein the processor circuitry is to detect a third watermark embedded in the first audio stream based on the second watermarking technique, the third watermark embedded in the first audio stream based on the second watermarking technique.

16. The apparatus of claim 10, wherein the processor circuitry is to:

assign a first series of watermarks to a first monitoring track, the first series of watermarks limited to watermarks embedded in the first audio stream based on a first watermarking technique; and

assign a second series of watermarks to a second monitoring track, the second series of watermarks including watermarks embedded in either the first audio stream or the second audio stream based on the first watermarking technique, both the first and second series of watermarks including the first watermark.

17. The apparatus of claim 16, wherein the processor circuitry is to assign a third series of watermarks to a third monitoring track, the third series of watermarks including watermarks embedded in either the first audio stream or the second audio stream based on either the first watermarking technique or a second watermarking technique, the third series of watermarks including both the first watermark and the second watermark.

18. The apparatus of claim 10, wherein the processor circuitry is to monitor the first and second audio streams simultaneously.

19. The apparatus of claim 10, wherein the first and second watermarks are to be discarded without being transmitted to the data collection facility when (1) the first and second source identifiers do not match or (2) the first and second timing identifiers are not chronologically congruent.

20. A non-transitory computer readable medium comprising instructions that, when executed, cause a machine to at least:

29

detect a first watermark embedded in a first audio stream associated with media, the first watermark including a first source identifier and a first timing identifier;

detect a second watermark embedded in a second audio stream associated with the media, the second audio stream different than the first audio stream, the second watermark including a second source identifier and a second timing identifier;

determine whether the first and second source identifiers match;

determine whether the first and second timing identifiers are chronologically congruent;

group the first and second watermarks to form a media detection event when both (1) the first and second source identifiers match and (2) the first and second timing identifiers are chronologically congruent; and transmit the media detection event to a data collection facility.

21. The non-transitory computer readable medium of claim **20**, wherein the instructions further cause the machine not to group the first and second watermarks to form the media detection event when (1) the first and second source identifiers do not match or (2) the first and second timing identifiers are not chronologically congruent.

22. The non-transitory computer readable medium of claim **20**, wherein the instructions further cause the machine to:

assign a first timestamp to the first watermark when the first watermark is detected;

assign a second timestamp to the second watermark when the second watermark is detected;

group the first and second watermarks to form the media detection event when an interval between the first timestamp and the second timestamp is less than a threshold; and

not group the first and second watermarks to form the media detection event when the interval is greater than the threshold.

23. The non-transitory computer readable medium of claim **22**, wherein the instructions further cause the machine not to group the first and second watermarks to form the media detection event when the first timestamp matches the second timestamp.

30

24. The non-transitory computer readable medium of claim **20**, wherein the first watermark is embedded in the first audio stream based on a first watermarking technique, the second watermark is embedded in the second audio stream based on a second watermarking technique, and the instructions further cause the machine to (i) detect the first watermark based on the first watermarking technique and (ii) detect the second watermark based on the second watermarking technique.

25. The non-transitory computer readable medium of claim **24**, wherein the instructions further cause the machine to detect a third watermark embedded in the first audio stream based on the second watermarking technique, the third watermark embedded in the first audio stream based on the second watermarking technique.

26. The non-transitory computer readable medium of claim **20**, wherein the instructions further cause the machine to:

assign a first series of watermarks to a first monitoring track, the first series of watermarks limited to watermarks embedded in the first audio stream based on a first watermarking technique; and

assign a second series of watermarks to a second monitoring track, the second series of watermarks including watermarks embedded in either the first audio stream or the second audio stream based on the first watermarking technique, both the first and second series of watermarks including the first watermark.

27. The non-transitory computer readable medium of claim **26**, wherein the instructions further cause the machine to assign a third series of watermarks to a third monitoring track, the third series of watermarks including watermarks embedded in either the first audio stream or the second audio stream based on either the first watermarking technique or a second watermarking technique, the third series of watermarks including both the first watermark and the second watermark.

28. The non-transitory computer readable medium of claim **20**, wherein the instructions further cause the machine to monitor the first and second audio streams simultaneously.

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